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Japan

Commission on Results of U.S. Base Monitoring

OW1308040192 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 13 Aug 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] The Prefectural Peace Commission (with Representative Director Zensho Nohara) announced at a news conference on 12 August the results of its recent survey, saying that in the midst of a trend to reduce the scale of U.S. Forces in Okinawa, including deactivation of USMC artillery battalions, the activities of military aircraft, which use Kadena Air Base [KAB], are being reinforced further and base functions are rather being strengthened.

The comments were based on the results of a monitoring execise the commission carried out on U.S. bases. The results confirm that fighter planes made 290 takeoffs and landings, or one takeoff or landing every two minutes and 24 seconds, during the daytime on the busiest day.

It is clear the KAB is "the largest and most important of all the U.S. Air Force bases abroad," (according to the KAB Public Relations Department).

The base monitoring and survey exercise was conducted between 0700 and 1900 each day from 28 to 31 July. It involved 30 members of the commission. Incidentally, joint Japanese-U.S. exercises started in the skies around Okinawa on the same day the survey was started. The survey had the additional purpose of monitoring the condition of the exercise.

The results of monitoring at KAB show that a total of 1,034 military aircraft flew, that is one aircraft on average every two minutes and 46 seconds, over the course of the four days. Of these days, the busiest was 29 July when F-15 fighters, which are stationed at KAB, F-16s from Misawa Base (in Aomori Prefecture), KC-135 air tankers and AV-8B Harriers of the USMC air force flew 147 times, 39 times, 27 times, and 15 times respectively. On this particular day a military aircraft flew over KAB every two minutes and 24 seconds, and residents living near the base were exposed to the roar made by the aircraft.

Moreover, CH-47 large transport helicopters, which belong to the Naha Base of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF], made takeoffs and landings, part of joint maneuvers between Japan and the United States as military partners. During the survey period, 17 flights by SDF aircraft were confirmed.

Commenting on the results, the Prefectural Peace Commission said: "The number of flights is greater than the number of flights recorded in the previous survey, which was conducted in March. The fighters involved in the joint exercises were making takeoffs and landings while carrying Sidewinders and other weapons. In addition, fire engines were involved in the exercises on six occasions. We felt strongly, once again, the dangerous nature of the military base."

Ainu Demand Recognition in Territory Dispute

OW1308070892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Tokyo and Moscow should negotiate over a group of disputed islands with the understanding that their original inhabitants were neither Japanese nor Russian, but Ainu, an organization representing Japan's indigenous ethnic group recently demanded, according to Foreign Ministry officials Thursday.

The officials said the call was contained in a list of demands forwarded to the Foreign Ministry and other government ministries last week by the Hokkaido Utari Association.

The association said Japan and Russia should state for the record in their negotiations that the disputed territories off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido were originally inhabited exclusively by Ainu.

The group also demanded that the government facilitate visits by Ainu to the islands—which Japan calls Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai islets—under a bilateral program now under way involving "former residents."

Ainu inhabitants of the islands were forcefully uprooted by Japanese in the 19th century.

Those Japanese settlers were in turn displaced by Russians when the Soviet Union seized the islands in 1945 at the end of World War II.

No mention of the Ainu is made in a Russian-language pamphlet drawn up by the Japanese Foreign Ministry setting forth "basic facts" on the territorial dispute for Russian public consumption.

But the pamphlet accuses the Soviet Union of having violated international law by expelling from the islands the "indigenous population," namely the ethnic Japanese living there in 1945.

Tokyo demands the return of the islands to Japanese sovereignty as a condition for a peace treaty with Russia and large-scale economic assistance to that country.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin is due in Japan from September 13 to 16 to tackle the issue.

Saito Rejects 'Piecemeal' Deal With Russia

OW1308095992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japan "cannot be satisfied" with a piecemeal settlement to its protracted territorial dispute with Moscow, a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito said in an interview with KYODO News Service that a renewed offer by Moscow to return two of the four contested islands would not be enough to convince Japan to conclude a peace treaty with Russia and extend it full-scale economic assistance.

Saito, Japan's top negotiator in talks with Russia over the so-called northern territories issue, also said that considering the strength of parliamentary opposition in Russia to any redrawing of borders, he is "not optimistic" Russian President Boris Yeltsin can satisfy Japan during his September 13-16 visit here.

The disputed islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai islets—lie off Japan's large northern island of Hokkaido. They were seized by the Soviet Army at the end of World War II.

Saito said an offer by Yeltsin to return Shikotan and the Habomai group to Japan would be received here as no more than commonsensical, as Russia is obliged to fulfill a 1956 Kremlin promise to hand them over after a peace treaty.

"We cannot be satisfied with such an outcome," he said.

Moscow later reneged on the written pledge, which still carries weight under international law, as well as on a verbal pledge to continue talks about the future disposition of the larger islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu.

Saito indicated Japan's conditions for a peace treaty are no longer the same as they were in 1956.

"We cannot accept an offer to just continue talks (on Kunashiri and Etorofu) without knowing what the outcome of those talks would be," he said. "That would not allow conclusion of a peace treaty."

Saito called on Yeltsin to accept during his visit that the only correct way to resolve the issue is for Russia to firstly recognize the principle of Japanese sovereignty over all four islands.

After that, he assured, Japan would show flexibility in determining the timing, conditions, and methods of their actual return.

"It would not be realistic for us to demand the islands' return in a week or a month, but by the same token it would be a bit farfetched to try and envision that process taking 10 or 80 years," Saito said.

Saito said the Japanese Government has already begun to consider future measures relating to the human rights, interests, and expectations of Russian citizens who reside on the islands.

He said those Russians wishing to remain will be accommodated and offered "maximum advantage," while those desiring to go to Russia will be helped out to that end.

Asked about other matters on agenda of two scheduled sessions of talks between Yeltsin and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Saito said they will discuss concluding as many as five or six bilateral agreements, and deepening Russo-Japanese policy dialogue.

Saito appeared to rule out conclusion of an economic treaty, saying it would be difficult because there is a matter of principle at stake for Japan.

He was referring to Tokyo's preconditioning of full-fledged economic ties with Russia on a territorial settlement.

Saito said Miyazawa and Yeltsin will also take up exchanges between the Russian residents and former Japanese residents of the disputed islands.

He said discussions of international affairs would focus on Asia, while also taking in the situation in Europe and the former Soviet republics.

Abductor of 'Comfort Women' Begs for Forgiveness

OW1208142592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 KYODO—A Japanese man who admitted publicly that he abducted Korean women to serve in Japanese frontline brothels on Wednesday apologized for his war crimes at a memorial service for the war dead in the South Korean capital.

"As long as I live, I will make every effort to make the Japanese Government pay compensation," Seiji Yoshida, 78, said at the service attended by former "comfort women," as the Japanese Imperial Army called the prostitutes.

"Nobody has been more unfortunate than these women, there has never been such a violation of human rights," Yoshida said. Grasping the hand of a former comfort woman he said, "I would like to sink to my knees and apologize."

In recent months Yoshida has testified on television and in interviews that from 1943 to 1945 he led a group of military police that rounded up men and women in the Korean countryside. At that time he was head of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Labor Mobilization Department.

About 1,000 of the women kidnapped were forced to serve as comfort women, he said.

In 1983 Yoshida published a book denouncing himself as a war criminal and openly describing the brutality of the Imperial Army.

On Thursday, he will visit a monument in Chonan, a city on the outskirts of Seoul, that he erected nine years ago to express his remorse over the war, and will return to Japan on Friday. Japan colonized the Korean peninsula from 1910 to 1945. Historians estimate that 70,000 to 200,000 women from six Asian nations, mainly Korea, were forced into Japanese frontline brothels.

Meanwhile, about 200 Koreans demonstrated against Japanese participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations and called for compensation for Korean comfort women in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Wednesday.

Five members of Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party, led by House of Representative Member Kozo Igarashi arrived in Seoul the same day to investigate the problem of postwar compensation.

They will meet representatives of a committee of former forced laborers, Korean victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the relatives of Koreans left

in the Russian Far East island of Sakhalin. They will also collect testimonies of former comfort women and other victims of World War II.

Former DPRK 'Comfort Women' Come Forward

OW1308025992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug. 13 KYODO—A total of 123 North Korean women have reportedly identified themselves as former "comfort women" forced to serve in Japanese wartime brothels, a senior Pyongyang official told a Japanese fact-finding team here Wednesday.

O Mun-han, who chairs a recently launched committee seeking compensation for the victims of the Pacific war, disclosed the new figure to the Japanese delegation and explained Pyongyang's own investigation into the cases of North Korean women who were forced to serve as prostitutes during the war.

Previously, a total of 12 women had identified themselves as former comfort women, following testimony by another woman aired on television in July.

The 14-member delegation, comprised of local assembly members of Japan's leading opposition Social Democratic Party, lawyers and scholars, interviewed four former "comfort women" and six men who were forcibly brought to Japan as laborers during World War II.

According to O, the revised figure of 123 was compiled with names of women who identified themselves to newspapers and television stations throughout North Korea and to O's committee, which was formed August 1.

O said 20 women are prepared to testify overseas, but the remaining women are reluctant to testify as they fear the effects such action would have on their husbands and children.

O, also a vice chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, expects an increase in the number of women identifying themselves as former comfort women and added "I would like to see the women come forward on their own without the call of a government organization."

The delegation informed O that it hopes to invite some of the former comfort women from North Korea, as well as historians, to Japan this fall or next year for a symposium and public hearing on the comfort women issue.

Tokyo To Send Troops to Cambodia by 'Early' Oct

OW1208145192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1444 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Pehn, Aug. 12 KYODO—Japan will send troops to Cambodia to join United Nations peacekeeping operations by early October, the head of a Japanese mission said Wednesday.

Jiro Hagi told Yasushi Akashi, chief of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), that Japan will dispatch advance teams of 20 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel and 100 SDF personnel in mid-September and late September respectively and send the remaining personnel by early October.

Akashi told reporters that Hagi made the remarks during a meeting with him.

Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita earlier said in Tokyo the agency will send a 600-member corps to Cambodia for road and bridge repair work by October.

The SDF Engineer Corps is scheduled to repair damage to Nos. 2 and 3 national roads south of Phnom Penh.

The 29-member Japanese mission to prepare for Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities arrived in Phnom Penh earlier in the day.

The second fact-finding mission, consisting of mainly SDF personnel, met Lt. Gen. John Sanderson, military commander of UNTAC, as well as Akashi. SDF officials of the mission visited UNTAC officials in charge of logistics, personnel, public relations, and maneuvers.

Akashi told Hagi, deputy chief of Japan's headquarters for implementing the newly enacted U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, that U.N. peacekeeping operations are aimed at peaceful solutions to conflicts and are activities in which only military officers can engage.

Akashi told reporters UNTAC will proceed with its duties as originally scheduled up to planned general elections.

Belgrade Urged To Pressure Bosnian Serbs

OW1308111892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japan urged Serbia and Montenegro on Thursday to use their leverage on Serbs in the neighboring former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina to allow international humanitarian aid to reach embattled civilians.

Foreign Ministry official Masaki Konishi, meeting with Belgrade's ambassador, Ranko Radulovic, urged his government to make "sincere efforts" to see that Serbs refrain from wartime excesses, expressing extreme concern over the continuing bloodshed, the blocking of humanitarian supplies, and reports of inhumane treatment of prisoners, officials said.

Konishi, deputy director general of the ministry's United Nations Bureau, said in the 75-minute meeting that Japan wants the International Committee of the Red Cross to be given unimpeded access to prison camps and detention centers throughout the former Yugoslavia to ensure respect for human rights.

Radulovic replied that his government's leverage over Bosnian Serbs is limited, saying it cannot legally exercise any authority over Serbs outside its borders, the officials said.

He reportedly said the world is receiving propaganda biased against Serbs and called on Japan and other countries to examine the actions of all parties to the conflict.

The meeting came just hours before the UN Security Council was expected to adopt resolutions demanding access to the camps and authorizing the use of force to ensure the full and safe delivery of humanitarian supplies in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Radulovic was quoted as saying of the resolution on force, "military intervention would only serve to expand the scope of the conflict, bringing about unpredictable results."

Report Says Jul Trade Surplus Up From Year Ago

OW1308070292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, aug. 13 KYODO—Japan's merchandise trade surplus soared 40.0 percent in July from a year earlier to 9,242 million dollars, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Thursday.

The country's trade surplus with the United States expanded 27.3 percent to 3,825 million dollars, it said.

Exports rose 10.8 percent to 29,474 million dollars, while imports inched up 1.1 percent to 20,232 million dollars.

Ministry Official Comments

OW1308083692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japan's politically sensitive trade surplus climbed 40.0 percent in July from a year earlier, the 19th straight monthly increase, the government said in a preliminary report Thursday.

The Finance Ministry said surging exports and weak import growth put July's customs-cleared trade surplus at 9.24 billion dollars, the sixth largest ever and a record for July.

Exports rose for the 26th month in a row, growing 10.8 percent to 29.47 billion dollars, while imports crawled up 1.1 percent to 20.23 billion dollars.

The surplus with the United States alone, a focus of trade friction, was up 27.3 percent to 3.83 billion dollars.

A ministry official cited a stronger yen as a factor contributing to the overall surplus because robust demand abroad offset the impact of the stronger yen, which makes Japanese products more expensive in dollar terms.

The official declined to say whether he thought the expansionary trend would continue.

Many private economists have said the nation's surplus undoubtedly will balloon to a record this year as Japanese companies step up an export drive to offset weak domestic demand during the lingering economic slowdown.

In July, exports were calculated using an average exchange rate of 125.57 yen to 1 dollar, compared to 138.78 yen a year earlier. Imports were tallied on an average rate of 125.61 yen against 138.85 yen a year earlier.

In July, growth was particularly strong in exports of office equipment including computers, autos, semiconductor chips, electronics parts, and motors and engines, notably to the United States and Europe.

As the reason for strong exports of engines and motors, the ministry official singled out a move among Japanese automakers to export the engines used in their cars built abroad.

Exports of autos, the major export category, fell 6.5 percent in volume, but jumped 6.8 percent in value, mirroring a shift among Japanese automakers to ship more luxury models and price hikes in major overseas markets.

Japanese automakers recently have raised prices abroad in response to the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

Exports of videotape recorders, however, dipped 10.2 percent because of weak consumer demand abroad.

Overall imports were hurt by sharp declines in imports of key materials such as steel and aluminum, reflecting sluggish domestic manufacturing activity at home.

But imports of meat, notably beef, and seafood grew briskly. The ministry official traced the increased meat imports to a 10 percent reduction in tariffs on imported beef this fiscal year under a trade agreement with the United States.

Imports of crude oil and petroluem products also were up 27.0 percent in value and 11.2 percent in volume as a result of higher crude oil prices in July.

In July, crude oil prices averaged 20.58 dollars a barrel, up 14.2 percent from 18.02 dollars a year earlier.

In trade with the United States, exports rose 10.8 percent to 16.05 billion dollars, while imports dwindled 1.3 percent to 10.05 billion dollars.

The surplus with the European Community, which hit a record 16.6 billion dollars in the first six months of 1992, rose 35.3 percent to 2.50 billion dollars in July.

Exports to the 12-nation trade bloc grew 14.9 percent to 5.35 billion dollars, while imports from the area edged up 1.5 percent to 2.85 billion dollars.

The customs-cleared trade data include freight and insurance costs in imports, but not in exports.

Focus on New Party Legislators in Upper House

OW1308050392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—The Japan New Party [JNP] stormed on to the political scene last month, swiping four seats in its House of Councillors election debut.

It was the strongest showing by a newly established party since the inauguration of the national proportional representation constituency system in 1983. In garnering more than 3.6 million votes, the 2-month-old JNP outpaced by about 100,000 votes the Japanese Communist Party, which has been active in Japanese politics for 70 years.

"We think it was a success in light of the fact that voter turnout was so low," said Yoshio Terasawa, one of the four new JNP legislators.

"We thought that if 55 to 60 percent of voters turned out then we could take six or seven seats."

But only 50.72 percent of the 93.78 million registered voters cast ballots in the July 26 election, the lowest turnout ever.

It was not the first time a new political wind blew through the hallways of Tokyo's Nagata-cho, the home of Japan's legislature.

Sixteen years ago, six Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) members, condemning corruption in the LDP, broke away to form the New Liberal Club (NLC). Under the helm of Yohei Kono, the NLC briefly shocked the Japanese political world when it took 17 lower house seats in its first election in December 1976.

Ten years later, however, the party was over. Beleaguered by factional disputes, a shallow coffer and ebbing popularity, Kono dissolved the NLC and rejoined the LDP.

Some wonder if the JNP may suffer the same fate.

Like Kono, JNP leader Morihiro Hosokawa has LDP roots, having served 12 years in the House of Councillors in the LDP camp.

In addition, political analysts say the JNP, like the New Liberal Club of 16 years ago, won much of its support last month from voters seeking a fresh and clean political force.

"But we're different (from the NLC) because, except for Mr. Hosokawa, we are amateurs. They were all LDP members disgusted with the LDP role in the Lockheed scandal. They wanted to become independent. We are very proud that we are amateurs and we are already independent," Terasawa said.

According to Kazuo Koga, Kono's current secretary and former NLC staff member until its 1986 demise, the NLC's initial impact on politics was all the more powerful because its members were rejecting their LDP roots in protest.

"Even today, many people in the LDP, Mr. Kono included, think there should be another mainstream party to challenge and balance the LDP. But whether it can really happen or not is another question," Koga said.

The JNP hopes to use its core members' diverse backgrounds to attract growing support.

Terasawa is a former vice chairman of Nomura Securities Co. and executive vice president of the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, Yuriko Koike is a former television anchorwoman with an extensive background in the Middle East, and Kunitaro Takeda is an agricultural researcher.

Only Hosokawa is a professional politician, having served eight years as governor of Kumamoto Prefecture in addition to his terms as an LDP legislator.

"The JNP won support from voters attracted to its freshness and voters who have high hopes for Hosokawa," said political analyst Minoru Morita.

"But in order to stay alive they'll need to get some experienced politicians on their ticket the next time around. Lower house elections and upper house elections are completely different."

The 512-seat House of Representatives, or the lower house, is the more powerful of the two chambers in Japan's legislature. A lower house general election will be held by February 1994.

"We're hoping to take 10 to 20 seats" in the next general election, said Terasawa, adding that the JNP plans to scour the LDP and the Social Democratic Party for discontented members who might join the new movement.

"We'll also look for good people who aren't current members of the house. In order to attract good people we have to make our policies concerning important issues more clear," Terasawa said, adding that bolstering Japan's economy is a top priority.

Japan must open its rice markets in order to lower prices as well as encourage more efficient agricultural production, Terasawa said.

He said that the nation also needs to create a stock market watchdog organization that is "truly" independent of the government in order to win back the faith of investors.

Japan's flagging economy may be the downfall of the JNP, which is scrambling for campaign contributions.

"We're trying to organize about one million supporters right now who might give about 10,000 yen each year. It's important to get our money from private citizens so we can remain independent," he said.

Independent or not, will the Japan New Party remain in 10 years?

"I think so," said Terasawa with a broad smile. "I hope so."

North Korea

Russian Stand on Soviet-DPRK Treaty Clarified

SK1308110392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Moscow, August 12 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation clarified the stand of Russia on the Soviet-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, ITAR-TASS reported on August 11.

Russia will recognize its obligation to guarantee the security of the DPRK in case the latter is invaded, according to the provisions of Article 1 of the treaty which was signed in 1961, he said, adding:

Herein lies the point of a new interpretation of the treaty signed 31 years ago by Russia as the heir to the former Soviet Union.

Content of Japan's 'Defense White Book' Refuted

SK1308050692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 13 Aug 92

["Sinister Intention of Advertisers of 'Nuclear Suspicion'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—The Japanese Defense Agency in its "defense white book" for 1992 recently alleged that "North Korea remains suspected of developing nuclear weapons." Meanwhile, a military advisor to the Japanese Defense Agency drivelled that the "moves of North Korea" to "develop" nuclear weapons have caused apprehensions in Japan and the international community.

Refuting this, NODONG SINMUN today declares that world opinion is inclined to view that it is not the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but Japan which is bent on the development of nuclear weapons and, accordingly, it is not the former, but the latter which is creating nuclear threat and uneasiness in Northeast Asia.

The analyst notes:

Dismayed at this, the Japanese authorities are trying to justify their nuclear armament by raising outcries over the "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK.

And it must not go unnoticed that the authors of the "defense white book" argued for the continued presence of the U.S. forces in Japan and other parts of Asia for "peace and security."

The presence of U.S. forces in other countries is a legacy of the era of confrontation. It is intended to encroach upon their sovereignty and gratify aggressive desire.

The U.S. forces occupying South Korea is the very one building a high hurdle to peace in Korea and her reunification. Such being the case, it is as clear as a pikestaff what Japan is after in preaching the "usefulness" of the presence of U.S. forces. In a nutshell, the authors of the "defense white book" seek to stymie peace in Korea and her reunification.

The Japanese authorities must not kick up a big fuss over fictitious "nuclear suspicion" against someone else, but renounce their own nuclear armament program and no more do acts obstructive to peace and reunification of Korea.

Former Comfort Woman Speaks Against Japanese

SK1008135092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)—Kang Kil-sun who lives in Soa-ri, Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province, exposed the shocking barbarity of the Japanese imperialists who took her away in her teens to Indonesia and made her a "comfort girl for the army" during World War II.

Kang was born into a poor family in North Cholla Province and lost her parents when she was still young.

The Japanese Army took her and 23 other girls to Pusan port on the southern coast of Korea. There she was taken aboard a ship with hundreds of other Korean girls and carried to Indonesia via Taiwan. At a "comfort station" in a wood, each of 13 girls including her had to deal with 20 to 25 soldiers in the daytime and 3 to 4 officers at night.

The Japanese soldiers did things that would make even the brutes blush with shame.

One day, Kang Kil-sun fell exhausted, but another Jap came in. When she refused to obey meekly, he mercilessly punched her in the face, breaking all of her front teeth. When she was caught while attempting to escape, determined to drown herself in a river, the Japs nearly killed her by beating. As she was breathing hard, back to consciousness, they took her back to the room and began to violate her again.

One day, a girl protested a Japanese soldier's dirty act. The Jap kicked her with the boots, gnashing his teeth, till her eyeballs came out. Korean girls gathered around her and pushed the eyeballs into the sockets, but she became blind for good.

When a girl was caught while running away into the forest, unable to endure the sufferings, the Japs cut off her head under the eyes of other girls and threw away her body in the forest.

They did a "medical checkup" once a week and killed in secrecy those girls who got infected with VD.

Kang Kil-sun escaped from the hell after the defeat of Japanese imperialism. But she was too ashamed to return home, having her youth violated.

She said she could not close her eyes even in her death before the Japanese Government frankly admits the sex violations committed against the Korean "comfort women" in the past, sincerely apologizes and fully compensates for them.

Kim Yong-sun Receives PRC Provincial Group

SK1108150392 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Jilin provincial committee of the Communist Party of China led by its Deputy Secretary Zhang Dejiang.

The head of the delegation said that during their stay they witnessed everywhere they went wonderful achievements made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Saying that the reality of Korea which was totally reduced to ruins by the war shows the superiority of the socialist system, he stressed: The brilliant today and bright future of Korea are unthinkable apart from the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

No one can break the friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea because it was sealed with blood in a protracted struggle, the head of delegation said.

Foreign Ministry Hosts Reception Honoring Castro

SK1308044792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry arranged a reception Wednesday [12 August] on the 66th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Invited there were Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega and his embassy officials.

Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, and officials concerned were present.

Speaking at the reception, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs and chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, extended warmest congratulations to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz on his 66th birthday. He said:

Comrade Fidel Castro has devoted his all to the noble cause of freedom and liberation of the Cuban people and to the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism in Cuba.

The people of Korea and Cuba will greatly contribute to the victory of the cause of socialism and the common prosperity of progressive mankind by struggling in close unity, the speaker stressed.

Juan Jose Leon Vega said in his speech that friendship with the DPRK has always been a noble thing to Comrade Fidel Castro. His respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, hold a most distinguished place in this, he added.

Comrade Fidel Castro's feelings of friendship and admiration for the Korean people will be everlasting and full support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is always cherished in the depths of the hearts of the Cuban people, the ambassador declared.

Pannational Rally Delegates Hold News Conference

SK1308045292 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0429 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—Delegates to the Third Pan-national Rally [PNR] and delegates to the Second Grand Reunification Festival of Youth and Students separately called press conferences here Tuesday [11 August] regarding the South Korean authorities' wholesale crackdown on personages of the South side concerned with Pomminnyon and students affiliated with the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop).

"Joint statement of delegations of the North and overseas sides to the third PNR" and "joint statement of delegations of youth and students of the North and overseas to the Second Grand Reunification Festival of Youth and Students in the North and the South and overseas and the inaugural ceremony of 'Pomchonghangnyon'" were read out at the press conferences.

The statements charged that the South Korean authorities let loose a large repressive force on August 10 in a surprise attack on Chungang University designated as the venue of the PNR and Sungsil University in Seoul and arrested some 80 students including chairman of Chondaehyop Tae Chae-chun and seized demonstration outfit, and are now threatening to walk off all the participants in the PNR and take legal actions against them.

The "joint statement of delegations of the North and overseas sides to the third PNR" condemned the high-handed act of the authorities of the South side as a clear revelation of their true color as anti-reunification elements and separatists.

Stressing that the will of the fellow countrymen to pull down the barrier of division and establish a unified state in the 90s is steadfast, it strongly urged the South side's authorities to act with discretion, looking squarely at the reality, the unshakable reunification will of the whole nation, and set free at once the arrested students and pro-reunification patriotic figures.

We solemnly declare that if they persistently block the holding of the PNR, brutally suppressing students and pro-reunification patriots, they shall face punishment for the treacherous acts against reunification, the statement said.

The "joint statement of delegations of youth and students of the North and overseas to the Second Grand Reunification Festival of Youth and Students in the North and the South and overseas and the inaugural ceremony of 'Pomchonghangnyon'" said: The South Korean authorities are trying by hook or by crook to bar the grand reunification march of the nation, but it is a foolish attempt.

The entire youth and students in the North and the South and overseas will vigorously struggle in firm unity to bring the second grand reunification festival of youth and students to a success and to hoist the honorable flag of "Pomchonghangnyon", however desperately the separatists may try to block it.

The South Korean authorities must look straight at the trend of the times and the aspirations of the fellow countrymen and immediately release the patriotic students and stop at once their crackdown upon Chondaehyop.

Rally's South Side Holds Opening Ceremony

SK1308052492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—The South side's headquarters for the promotion of the Pan-national Rally (PNR) involving 46 organizations including the National

Alliance for Democracy and Reunification (Chongukyonhap) and the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) held the opening ceremony of the PNR at Seoul National University on August 12 and declared that they would force the rally at Chungang University in defiance of police blockade, radio reports from Seoul said.

At a press conference that day it announced that Chungang University and Panmunjom were designated as the venues of the rally and it would be held from August 12 to 18.

It also proposed through a letter addressed to the North side's and overseas headquarters to take joint action to make Japan apologize and compensate for the Japanese imperialists' atrocities in the past and decided to hold debates on the implementation of the North-South agreement and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula during the rally.

At the same time, it published a statement denouncing the police search at Chungang University, the venue of the PNR, and Sungsil University.

Meanwhile, students under the South Cholla provincial federation of General Student Councils (Namchongnyon) on August 12 attacked the Kwangju branch of the "Security Planning Board" and staged a demonstration in protest against the arrest of the chairman of Chondaehyop and the suppression of the PNR.

The South Korean authorities have thrown a tight police cordon, posting more than 10,000 police of 100 companies and some 200 police vans around Chungang University as of August 12.

International Groups Asked To Help Yi In-mo

SK1308111092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a letter August 12 to the human rights organisations and international organisations including the international Red Cross organisations in connection with the fact that Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army who was taken POW during the Fatherland Liberation War and has been detained in South Korea, is missing after being taken away by the South Korean police.

The letter says:

The South Korean side had promised to send Yi In-mo back to the northern half of the country where his wife and daughter live. But, at the recent inter-Korean contacts of Red Cross working delegates for the exchange of old parents' visiting groups, it said it could not return him and it is trying to bring the exchange itself to an abortion. On August 5, it spirited him away, leaving the world people in the dark as to his whereabouts and fate.

The South Korean side had totally cut off Yi's contact with the outside world and severed even phone contact by posting hundreds of police around the house where the old man lived. Yi is exposed to an unpredictable danger.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross society calls on your organisation that cherishes human rights and humanitarianism to promptly take every possible cooperative measure for the safety of Yi In-mo and his repatriation to the northern half of the country where his family lives.

Conference Defines Reunification Formula

SK1208152792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)—The political consultative conference of Pomminnyon [Pan-National Federation for Reunification] delegates for defining the formula of national reunification was held at the Grand People's Study House here today.

Present at the conference were home and overseas delegates who came here to take part in the third pan-national rally, and working people of different strata in the city.

Addressing the conference, Yim Min-sik, secretary general of Pomminnyon, said that defining the formula of reunification common to the nation is necessary because reunification is not a matter of a distant future, but a pressing task which should be fulfilled in a few years.

The adoption of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization late last year and their effectuation early this year were an epochal event in opening a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification of the country. But there is no agreement on the formula of reunification there, Yim said, adding: What remains to be done now is to urgently define the formula of reunification common to the nation and only then is it possible to accelerate the cause of national reunification.

Speeches were made by home and overseas delegates on the subjects "Stand Toward the Formula of National Reunification", "Organizational Strengthening of Pomminnyon and the Task for It", etc.

The speakers said the way of solving the reunification problem at the earliest date in conformity with the ardent desire of the Korean nation cannot but be reunification by means of a confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments. "Declaration of the Political Consultative Conference of Pomminnyon Delegates for Defining the Formula of National Reunification" was adopted at the conference.

The declaration says:

Considering it most reasonable to define the reunification formula through a nationwide agreement, we propose that a pan-national political consultative conference for reunification, to be participated in by the authorities of the North and the South, representatives of political parties and organizations, representatives of overseas compatriots and individual figures, be convened with August 15, 1993, as an occasion.

Saying that the tragedy of national division must not continue any longer and the divided country must not be handed over to the posterity, it proposes to the third

pan-national rally to immediately take an appropriate step for the convocation of a pan-national political consultative conference for reunification in order to reunify the country.

Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon, and others were present at the conference.

U.S. Said 'Pressuring' South To Open Markets

SK1108154892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities agreed with the United States to totally open the land transport market of South Korea from April 1994.

In recent years the United States has been pressuring the South Korean authorities to open different domains of the economy including agriculture and stockbreeding and finance.

The opening of the land transport market is an outcome of the submission of the South Korean authorities to the United States.

It will allow foreign transporters to have the field to themselves in this domain, while driving South Korean forwarding agents to bankruptcy.

Daily Emphasizes Consumer Goods Production

SK0908075592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 3 Aug 92

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Continue the Movement To Produce 3 August People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Eight years ago, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the exhibition of light industrial products in Pyongyang and, in a revolutionary step, initiated the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods on a popular basis.

We approach this meaningful day at a time when people across the country are all vigorously conducting the campaign of loyalty to implement this year's plan brilliantly.

Functionaries and working people in all sectors of the people's economy should carry out the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods more boldly and on a grander scale and thus bring about new changes in implementing the party's light industrial revolution policy.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: The movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods is a broad, popular movement for mobilizing and utilizing internal reserves effectively and for remarkably increasing the production of various consumer goods based on the masses' creativity. This popular movement that our party initiated and developed has greatly contributed to the light industrial revolution.

A truly remarkable change has occurred in producing people's consumer goods since this movement started. The quantity and variety of people's consumer goods production greatly increased during this period. Furthermore, the number of producers increased rapidly, and the quality of the goods has improved greatly.

Moreover, one of the major successes during this period is the establishment of an efficient organizational and supervisory system for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods. The establishment of a strong base for 3 August people's consumer goods production and the rise in the level of mechanization are other notable major successes.

The legitimacy and vitality of this movement has become clearer in practice. This movement is greatly contributing to meeting the people's demands for quality and quantity of consumer goods which have grown with the rise in people's living standards.

The movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods is a gratifying undertaking in that it seeks to brilliantly implement the most important of our party's people-oriented policies which seek to continuously improve people's living standards.

Reality demands that the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods, whose great vitality has already been clearly demonstrated, be carried out more vigorously. When this movement is carried out more broadly and deeply, the people's increasing demands for many quality consumer goods will be met. Thus, the true superiority of our own style of socialism will be enhanced.

We have before us the important task of making rapid progress in producing people's consumer goods by upholding the party's policy on the light industrial revolution and vigorously conducting the struggle to implement it. Vigorously carrying out the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods is an important way of thoroughly implementing the party's light industrial revolution policy. Based on their previous successes and experiences, all officials and working people should carry out this movement more vigorously. More important than anything else in more vigorously implementing the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods is for party organizations to realize fully the significance of this movement and, thus, effectively intensify and develop it with organizational and political work. Like all other popular movements, the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods can be successful when party organizations allow the masses to display their infinite strength.

Party organizations in units that are successfully carrying out the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods and in exemplary countries, cities, and districts for 3 August people's consumer goods production persistently carry out this movement and rely on the masses in doing so.

Starting with the work of deeply explaining to the masses how significant and important it is to vigorously carry out the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods, party organizations at all levels and in all sectors of the people's economy should successfully mobilize the masses and amplify their creativeness.

Furthermore, party organizations should fully explain to the officials and the working people that this movement is not merely a working-level endeavor to increase consumer goods production, but a gratifying one designed to defend and glorify the achievements of our party's leadership, so that it can remain loyal and dutiful with endless loyalty to the party.

Party organizations at all levels should vigorously effect the Chong Chun-sil Movement among the functionaries and the working people so that they carry on their work even better with an attitude befitting faithful servants of the people who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

To carry out the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods more extensively, it is imperative to establish a management system for it. All cities, counties, and districts should set up management systems for plants, enterprises, and units, and delegate duties to them correctly. They should also plan and supervise planning work, production organization, and technological guidance. In addition, summation and assessment should be normalized and events such as exhibitions, experience exchanges, competitions for prizes, and field studies should be held frequently, so as to give full play to the masses' wisdom.

Undiscovered resources are in the people's hearts. The 3 August people's consumer goods are more precious when more remnants or by-products of basic production are rounded up and used in their production. All plants and enterprises should mobilize the masses to find more reserves in their own area and units and should take active steps to use them to increase the variety and quantity of the goods.

Our people demand greater variety of consumer goods with each passing day as their living standard improves. If one remains satisfied with just increasing production quantity of existent items, one cannot meet this demand. Only when one constantly sets higher goals and finds proper methods of attaining them, thereby diversifying the variety and improving the quality, can one meet the people's daily demands.

Functionaries should mingle with the masses and make frequent inquiries about the people's needs and set high goals to satisfy them. Furthermore, they need to find a way not only to catapult themselves and the masses to a level that surpasses that already achieved by their unit but also a way to enhance the demand in realizing it.

Sufficient materials and technological conditions are important preconditions to elevate the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods to a high stage.

According to the party's intent, concerned cities, counties, districts, plants, and enterprises should constantly intensify the work to improve the 3 August people's consumer goods production bases. They should also actively commit scientists and technicians to production of these goods and strengthen the creative cooperation with the producers by actively adopting new scientific and technological results.

Direct-sales shops are the places where 3 August people's consumer goods are found and an important place that stimulates production of the consumer goods. A crowded district-sales shop indicates that the consumer goods are well received by the people thanks to the success of the movement in that city, county, or district.

Direct-sales shops in many cities, counties, and districts, such as the one in Pyongchon district, are crowded with people daily.

All cities, counties, and districts should improve management at direct-sales shops so that the working people and producers can make better use of and so that they will be encouraged to improve production.

Our working people's interest in 3 August people's consumer goods production is increasing. All cities, counties, and districts should invariably and vigorously carry out the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods, so that the vitality of this movement is fully displayed in the struggle for implementing the party's light industrial revolution policy.

South Korea

Korean Companies Attempt To Counteract NAFTA

SK1308041892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Korean companies are pressing hard to secure a bridgehead in North America to counter the North America Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA], completed Tuesday [11 August] by the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Goldstar Co., Samsung Electronics Co. and Daewoo Electronics Co. have large factories in North America, and Hyundai Precision and Industry Co., Hyundai Electronics Co., Kia Motors corp., Goldstar Cable Co. and Saehan Media Corp. are advancing into the region.

Small manufacturers of footwear and garments are seeking to approach the United States, Canada and Mexico in cooperation with general trading firms.

Korean businesses worry that trade barriers in North America might be strengthened under NAFTA.

It is clear that the abolition of tariffs and the softening of non-tariff trade barriers will be made among the three countries to expedite commodity and service exchanges, but the barrier against outsiders is sure to go higher.

To cope with this, Korean companies are working out detailed investment advancement strategies for North America by studying the investment environment there closely. Electronics, textiles, steel and automobile firms are showing the most agility.

NAFTA groups the three North American countries in a single economic circle with 360 million people producing 6 trillion U.S. dollars of commodities and services a year.

Goldstar Co. established an electronics home appliance factory in Huntsville in the United States, the first of its

kind by a Korean company, and built a television plant with an annual production capacity of 450,000 in Mexico recently.

Samsung Electronics Co. spent 11 million dollars to build a television factory in Mexico, then closed its factory in the United States and reduced production at its Thai plant to focus on its operations in Mexico.

Daewoo Electronics Co. spent 10 million dollars to build a television factory with an annual production of 300,000 sets in Mexico and started operation in November last year.

Daewoo plans to build more factories in Sonora, Mexico, to make refrigerators, microwave ovens, dishwashers and computer monitors on 100,000 pyong of land given free by the Sonora government.

Hyundai Motor Co. has built factories in the United States and Canada, and Kia Motors Corp. is constructing a plant in Mexico.

The two automakers are also seeking to advance to the North American region with the parts suppliers.

Korean textile firms are reviewing setting up raw silk and textile factories in the United States jointly as the three North American countries are sure to require manufacturers to use a certain portion of raw materials produced locally.

General trading companies are very busy preparing for NAFTA, which is likely to enter into force next year if it is ratified by each parliament.

Unlike large businesses, small industries are not fully prepared for NAFTA so government-level measures are needed.

Mexico and Korea will be in hot export competition in 5-10 years in major businesses such as electronics, semiconductors, computers, communications equipment, automobiles and garments, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

If regional trade becomes active under NAFTA, Korea's export market is expected to expand in the region due to a rise in import demand, but there could also be adverse effects, the ministry said.

With the elimination of trade barriers in North America, the technologies and capital of the United States will move to Mexico rapidly, sharpening the competitive power of Mexican products and replacing Korean exports to the United States.

"Therefore, Korea should increase investment in North America and set up close economic cooperation with each NAFTA member to offset the adverse effects," a ministry official said.

The electronics and automobile industries desire to open a bridgehead in the North American market by investment in Mexico.

The two are expected to be most influenced by NAFTA, which bans inter-regional trade barriers and strengthens regulations on the origin of commodities.

In January-June this year, Korean exports to the three North American nations totaled 9.53 billion dollars, accounting for 26 percent of the aggregate shipments, while imports amounted to 10.47 billion dollars, or 25.1 percent.

Cabinet Directed To Study 'Every Move'

SK1308055992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea will prepare for new economic conditions as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) may affect its economy and foreign trade, especially exports to the United States.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik told the cabinet Thursday [13 August] that the world's largest economic bloc had just been created and told pertinent ministers to study its every move and work out active responses.

"NAFTA's emergence may affect the trade milieu at a time when the European Community is being integrated politically and economically,"Chong said.

Government agencies should work out countermeasures for a new international order in political and economic terms, including the creation of more regional blocs, he said.

Official Response 'Withheld'

SK1308081492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0612 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea withheld an official response Thursday [13 August] to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) beyond saying that it hoped NAFTA would abide by the global free trade regime.

"The Government of the Republic of Korea would like to reiterate its hope that NAFTA will be implemented and developed in a way to contribute to the promotion of the global free trade regime under the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and to the mitigation of the trend toward economic regionalism," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"The Government of the Republic of Korea is to review its position on the NAFTA as soon as the text of the agreement is made public and intends to actively participate in the follow-up multinational review of the agreement as may be organized by the GATT and other international forums," he said.

Companies Hasten To Open Offices in PRC

SK1108062292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—General trading companies are hastening to open offices in China because of rumors that Seoul and Beijing will soon normalize relations.

Daewoo Corp. received approval from the Chinese authorities to open an office in Guangzhou on July 20 and will open the office in early September.

Daewoo will also open an office in Shangdong Province to supply China and Southeast Asian countries cement put out at a factory erected with 100 percent of investment by Daewoo and with an annual production capacity of 1.7 million tons.

Daewoo Corp. has representative offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Dalian and Qingdao now.

Samsung Co. made plans to establish offices in Guangzhou and Qingdao this year, and 3-4 more offices next year in China, bringing the total representatives in China to 10 that will be supervised by Beijing office.

Samsung considers opening offices in the inland of China to cope with Japanese expansion now that Japanese general trading companies are advancing their business network to the innermost part of China from southeast coastal region.

Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. that had Beijing office only until last year set up offices in Shanghai and Dalian this year and is making a haste in pitching another representative in Qingdao.

Lucky-Goldstar seeks to to set up a locally-incorporated headquarters office in China. Under a "China regional system" adopted recently as a prior step, director of Chinese region is controlling offices in Beijing and Dalian, and Shanghai office was placed under the control of a headquarters office in Hong Kong.

Hyosung Corp. set up an office in Guangzhou this year and made a head office July 1 to govern its representative offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Dalian and Guangzhou.

Sunkyong Ltd. has offices in Beijing, Dalian and Shanghai, and plans to open others in Qingdao and Guangzhou.

Ssangyong Corp. opened an office in Guangzhou this year.

The rush to China by general trading companies is because trade volume with China has grown 30 percent annually due to the open door and export promotion policies there, and normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries is in the offing.

Measures Against Foreign Banks Considered

SK1308013092 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 92 p 10

[Text] The Ministry of Finance [MOF] has begun to consider taking punitive action against foreign banks which fail to meet the mandatory lending requirement for the nation's small- and medium-sized firms.

The move, now at the talking stage, is gaining momentum as an increasing number of international banks shun lending to what they believe to be risky small- and medium-scaled firms.

According to sources, 11 foreign banks were unable to extend at least 25 percent of their net incremental loans to small- and medium-scaled enterprises as of the end of March.

They include the Seoul branches of Bank of America, Securities Pacific National Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, First National Bank of Chicago, American Express Bank, Bank of Hawaii, Standard & Chartered Bank, Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada and International Nederlande Group.

Securities Pacific National Bank has merged with the Bank of America and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company with Chemical Bank.

The eleven foreign banks, mostly American banks, were legally mandated to extend 143,288 million won to small- and medium-sized firms, out of which they lent only 33,997 million won or 23.7 percent of the mandatory lending amount.

Under the current rule, local banks are obligated to lend at least 45 percent of their incremental loans to small- and medium-sized firms. In view of branch status, the government has told foreign banks here to extend only 25-35 percent of fresh loans to small- and medium-sized firms.

When local banks violate the small business lending rule, they are denied access to the rediscount window of the central bank or they have to keep a certain amount of funds in the low interest-bearing Monetary Stabilization Account of the central bank.

The punitive action has not been applied to the foreign banks even though they violate the lending rule to small businesses. The special consideration was a result of the government's fear of inviting foreign criticism against Korea's mandatory lending policy toward small and medium industry.

But as the number of rule-breaking foreign banks increase, the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea [BOK] are moving to force rule-breaking foreign banks to deposit the deficient amount with the 8 percent Monetary Stabilization Account, MOF officials said.

As few foreign banks are using the central bank's rediscount window, the remaining punitive action is to ask rule-breaking foreign banks to keep the deficiency amount in the 8 percent Monetary Stabilization Account at the central bank, they noted.

But they added that no decision has been made yet, adding "we are just reviewing the option."

Local banks have long argued that the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea should apply the same rule and lending ratio to both domestic and foreign banks.

Korean bankers contend that it is unfair for the MOF and the BOK to discriminate against them vis-a-vis foreign banks in regulatory treatment.

Prior to last year, only two or three foreign banks were unable to meet the small business lending requirement but with corporate failures on the rise and the failure of the

government to take any punitive action, many foreign banks have decided against lending to what they to be believe unprofitable small- and medium-sized firms.

If the government continues not to take any punitive action against these rule-breaking foreign banks, analysts said the other "obedient" foreign banks will also stay away from lending money to small- and medium-sized firms.

They said the current regulators's attitude is a "punishment of obedient banks and a bonus for rule-breaking banks."

Ministry Reports Trade Surplus With Taiwan

SK1308021792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea ran up a trade surplus of 469 million U.S. Dollars with Taiwan in the first six months of the year, five times last year's record 94 million dollars, officials at the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday [13 August].

Export turnover billowed 56.3 percent to 1,127 million dollars for the half and imports fell 13.8 percent to 658 million dollars for the period, ministry officials said.

Sales of semiconductors soared 63.7 percent to 179 million dollars and petrochemical products leaped 170.7 percent to 143 million dollars.

Automobiles came in at 74 million dollars, up 86.7 percent, and synthetic textiles rose 159.2 percent to 43 million dollars.

Household appliances jumped 80 percent to 30 million dollars while iron and steel products were up 132.3 percent to 24 million dollars.

Copperware and plastics posted 23 million dollars, up 165.1 percent, and 13 million dollars, up 109.8 percent, respectively.

Video equipment rose 120.7 percent to 11 million dollars, elevators and apparel gained 229.7 percent and 73.3 percent to 9 million dollars and 6.4 million dollars, respectively.

Imports of Taiwanese semiconductors stopped at 55 million dollars, down 23.8 percent, and computer imports slid 9.4 percent to 49 million dollars.

Imports of Braun tubes and parts fell 17.4 percent to 21 million dollars and metallic machine tools plunged 37.6 percent to 9.7 million dollars.

Booming trade with Taiwan is due to Taipei's implementation of a six-year state development plan and its effort to diversify import sources to overcome the imbalance with Japan, a ministry official said.

North's GNP Shrinks Second Consecutive Year

SK1208104492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0952 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea's economy shrank an estimated 5.2 percent last year, following a 3.7 percent setback in 1990, as external trade conditions worsened in the wake of the breakup of the socialist bloc.

The figures were contained in a report on "North Korea's Estimated Gross National Product in 1991" released Wednesday [12 August] by the Bank of Korea.

The central bank conducted its study of the North Korean economy in accordance with a production calculation method of the United Nation's system of national accounts (SNA).

North Korea's per capita gnp was put at 1,038 U.S. dollars last year against South Korea's 6,498 dollars, while its GNP was 22.9 billion dollars against the South's 280.8 billion dollars.

South Korea exceeded North Korea by six times in per capita GNP and by 12 times in an overall economic volume.

North Korea's per capita GNP is about the same as the South's in 1977, when it stood at 1,012 dollars.

External trade was less than one-fiftieth of that of the South with 2.7 billion dollars against 153.4 billion dollars, while its external dependency rate (proportion of external trade to GNP) stood at 11.9 percent against the South's 54.6 percent.

North Korea saw a moderate improvement in the agricultural, fisheries and forestry and service sectors in 1991, while everything else, including mining, electricity production and constuction, suffered a setback from the year before.

The agro-fisheries-forestry sector grew 2.8 percent over a year earlier, even though fisheries production declined 27.8 percent due to shortages of fuel and an increase of worn-out boats in its fishing fleet. The production loss in fisheries was made up for by a 6.4 percent gain in production of rice and other crops.

The service sector saw a 2.5-percent increase thanks largely to expanded employment in the administration and defense sectors.

Wholesale, retail and transportation production, however, experienced setbacks due to recession in the mining industry and a chronic shortage of transportation means.

Heavy and chemical industry saw a conspicuous setback in production owing to a shortage of energy. Coal production dropped 6.5 percent, oil imports fell 25 percent and electricity generation declined 5.2 percent.

Production in the manufacturing sector declined 13.4 percent and that in the mining sector dwindled 6.8 percent from a year, wreaking havoc with the North Korean economy.

Electricity production dropped 4.6 percent, while construction saw a 2.5-percent setback from a year earlier.

The worsening of external trade conditions in the wake of the collapse of the socialist bloc in Eastern Europe, on which North Korea had depended heavily, put a damper on the economy, the report said.

In addition, a lack of hard currency due to a trade imbalance resulted in a considerable drop in oil importation, which in turn curtailed industrial production.

North Korea's industrial structure puts primary emphasis on heavy industry, particularly the defense, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and mining sectors, downgrading light and service industry though these sectors have a direct impact on the living conditions of the people.

The heavy industry-first policy has resulted in a serious industrial imbalance and undermined organic interrelationship between and among industries, the report said.

The report was the second of its kind the central bank has ever compiled on the basis of the United Nation's SNA since last year.

There may be some errors with the SNA method, however, as it rests on such capitalist measurements as market prices and added values.

Agreement Draws Mixed Reaction Within DLP, DP

SK1308013792 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 92 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Mixed Reactions"]

[Text] The Tuesday [11 August] agreement between rival party leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung yesterday drew mixed reactions within both the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and the major opposition Democratic Party [DP].

Some DLP lawmakers labeled the accord a success, while others called it a makeshift.

The DP was also split in the appraisal of the outcome of the two Kims' talks.

DLP floor leader Kim Yong-tae said, "I'd like to call it a success in that the agreement helped avoid the frontal confrontation by the local election issue to an ad hoc National Assembly committee."

DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae commented, "The outcome deserves a silver medal, if not a gold one, in that it revived the morbid politics."

DLP secretary general Kim Yong-ku said, "It was a cease-fire with nothing to lose or to gain."

However, a lawmaker said cynically, "Our party consumed negotiations cards, while allowing the DP's card to remain effective."

In the opposition DP, Kim Tae-chung said, "A careful reading of the agreement shows it can be taken to mean that the local elections are to be held."

DP whip Yi Chol stressed, "The accord was not a makeshift but a cease-fire."

But a co-chairman said, "With the formation of an ad hoc committee on the mayoral and gubernatorial elections, the ruling party has a cause to call upon the Constitutional Court to put off its ruling on the opposition's suit over the constitutionality of the DLP's deferment of the elections until 1995."

He added, "Now, our party has little cause to mount political offensives against the DLP for its breaking the local election law which stipulates the election should take place in the first half of this year."

* Training of Foreign Civil Servants Increases

922C0179A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 92 p 5

[Text] Foreign civil servants who received civil service training in Korea have formed elite groups back home and are making significant contributions—directly and indirectly—in diplomacy toward Korea and economic exchanges. In fact, the domestic training program for the foreign civil servants has proven effective for introducing Korea to foreign countries.

According to the authorities of the Ministry of Government Administration, since it opened a training program for Malaysian civil servants in 1984, thus far 452 foreign civil servants from 30 countries took domestic training programs in administration and management techniques and took tours around industrial sites.

Particularly, in April this year, a group of 27 people came to Korea, including ministers and high-ranking officials of branch offices of China (six people), Vietnam (three people) and Mongolia, all of which have no diplomatic relations with Korea. They took training under contract for two to three weeks. Geographically, the breadth of pro-Korean foreign civil servants encompasses CIS in Asia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania, and is gradually expanding.

The most visible activities of the pro-Korea groups are seen in Malaysia. Since its Prime Minister Mahathir adopted the Look-East Policy in 1984, a total of 247 civil servants have taken training in Korea.

They are mostly section chiefs and got promoted within about six months after completion of training in Korea for three to four weeks. Training in Korea is reportedly perceived as a requirement for promotion to high-ranking positions.

In Malaysia, it is customary to appoint assemblymen to the posts of minister and deputy minister; but recently, Deputy Minister of Public Works Karlyl become the first civil servant to rise to such a high level. He had previously taken training in Korea. Although it cannot be said for sure that his promotion was solely due to his training in Korea, the Korean Government officials are happy about the news anyway.

In particular, the civil servants with pervious training in Korea have formed an Administrative Diplomatic Service (ADS) group and hold a monthly meeting, wherein they discuss how to apply their administrative experience in Korea to the Malayan administration.

They are sometimes called 'COTI Mafia' by other civil servants because they usually wear the badge of the Central Official Training Institute (COTI), where they received training while in Korea.

In addition, they adopted several administrative methods they learned in Korea, such as the key punch system for recording the attendance of civil servants and requiring the civil servants to wear a green name tag to prevent corruption. These methods were approved, and it is said that even the personnel director (who is also the minister of Government Administration) attends the ADS meeting occasionally.

Recently, a pharmaceutical company attempted negotiation several times with the Malaysian Ministry of Health for construction of a plant, but it was turned down each time. So, officials at the Korean Embassy made a contract with director of the Women's Bureau, who had received training in Korea, and won the construction permit while talking about the 'experience in Korea.'

As if demonstrating their influence, Prime Minister Mahatiru, who has previously ignored a request for a meeting by the U.S. Secretary of State, and 20 high-ranking civil servants greeted former Minister of Government Administration Yi Haeng-taek during his visit at the end of last year. Besides, the minister of Internal Affairs of Malacca State produced an enlarged picture of the Korean civil servants and soldiers working all night to restore the flood-stricken areas while he was in training during summer in 1990. He is using the picture as part of the textbook for the state government's civil service education.

Under the assumption that the foreign civil servant training program has a significant effect in diplomacy, the Ministry of Government Administration has decided to: (1) expand contents of the program for introduction of Korea, (2) hold international forum (in October) for a large-scale administrative development, and (3) promote a continuous exchange of personnel and information with Mongolian IAMD (Institute of Administrative and Management Development) and Malaysian INTAN.

Annual Status of Foreign Civil Servant Training in Korea (1984-1991)

Year	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	Total
Total	30	54	62	61	58	53	62	72	452
Malaysia Program	30	28	30	30	30	30	28	27	233
Program for Development of International Administration Ability (Funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)				14 (8 countries)	14 (10 countries)	23 (14 countries)	14 (9 countries)	3[illegible] (22 countries)	98 (29 countries)
Program for Hong Kong Civil Servants		26	32	17	14		20	12	121

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Government Severs Ties With Yugoslavia

BK1208135392 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Malaysia today broke off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia in protest against its support of aggression committed by Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said the cabinet at its meeting today decided that Malaysia severs diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with immediate effect. The Yugoslav Embassy in Kuala Lumpur had been informed of the decision and asked to close its mission. He was speaking at a news conference in Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry].

Datuk Abdullah said officials of the embassy had been asked to leave the country as soon as possible and added that the nine officials and staff of the Malaysian mission in Belgrade were to cross the Yugoslav border by tonight into a neighboring country. With the move, Malaysia is the only country to have taken a drastic diplomatic action against what is left of a dismembered Yugoslavia, the state of Serbia and Montenegro. It is also one of the first Muslim countries to condemn the Serb-dominated Yugoslavia for its aggression and atrocities in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The government decided two weeks ago to close the mission and announced the decision yesterday. The embassy had been downgraded to a chancellery early last month. Malaysians had expressed shock over reports of atrocities in detention centers by Serbs against the Muslim and Croat prisoners and a newspaper had begun a drive to collect funds to aid Bosnian war victims.

Datuk Abdullah, however, said person-to-person contacts could still be carried out according to normal practices of international relations although Malaysians were discouraged to visit the country in the present situation. Following the severing of diplomatic ties between the two countries, Datuk Abdullah said other affected ministries were asked to take follow-up action. He also said that business relations between the two countries had not been affected since the United Nations sanctions went into force, adding that the government would not award any new contracts to companies from Serbia and Montenegro.

Yugoslav Envoy Comments

BK1308044692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0349 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 13 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Yugoslav Embassy here hopes that the cut in diplomatic ties will not effect the economic relations of the two countries.

Its charge d'affaires, Zooran Plavec, said the economic ties were mutually beneficial.

He regretted Malaysia made such a decision because there was no dispute between the two countries.

Describing the move as "unusual", Plavec said he did not dispute the government's right to such a move.

He said Malaysia was probably the first in the world to have broken off diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavia Embassy has been without an ambassador since early this year when its ambassador Dr. Zoran Jasic left Malaysia.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Speech Berates 'Yuon Colonists'

BK1308012492 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Aug 92

["Summary" of speech on Vietnamese colonists made by Khieu Samphan, representative of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and SNC member, at 5 August SNC meetinbg in Siem Reap—read by announcer]

[Text] Cambodians are generally known as peaceful, honest, generous, good, and fundamentally loyal. Cambodians have never been known for racial discrimination against foreigners, ordinary citizens, or legal immigrants. However, the Cambodian people as a whole, in their capacity as the masters of their own country and destiny, cannot tolerate any of the following cases:

1. That Cambodia be allowed to become part of the country of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] through the influx of Yuon colonists who now number nearly 2 million;

2. That Yuon be allowed to grab Cambodians' land, resources, and national assets;

3. That Yuon colonists be allowed to disguise themselves as new Cambodians and enjoy the right to vote in Cambodia via the Cambodian citizenship given them by the Yuon-installed Phnom Penh regime;

4. That Yuon colonists be allowed to enjoy economic, social, cultural, and other privileges at the whim of the Yuon aggressors and Phnom Penh regime; and

5. That Yuon be allowed to swallow parts of Cambodians' territory and waters in accordance with the treaties the Yuon signed with the Phnom Penh regime on 7 July 1982, 12 November 1982, and 20 July 1983.

We would like to stress once again that these Yuon colonists are not ordinary citizens or immigrants. Foreign observers have clearly understood that these Yuon colonists are armed and have been organized into cadres to rule Cambodia permanently and to place this country in the Indochinese federation under the control of the Yuon in Hanoi.

Sihanouk Urges Isolation of KR From Peace Plan

BK1308063992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation and chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, recently granted an interview to Nayan Chanda, deputy editor of the weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Concerning the Khmer Rouge [KR] maneuver to prolong the war, the prince said: I and the leader of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] forces, Mr. Yasushi Akashi discussed my views concerning the Khmer Rouge tactics to prolong the war. I told Mr. Akashi I know the Khmer Rouge very well. Describing them like this is a nice way for me to avoid using the term polpotists. Pol Pot treasures in his mind two things we should not forget. First, the Khmer Rouge are determined to transform all of Cambodia into what it was during the 1975-78 period when they were in power. The Khmer Rouge absolutely will not give up this idea. They used to admit that they made some mistakes in the past. However, even this confession was a tactical one for them. Besides, the Khmer Rouge said that in Cambodia's history no regime was more radiant than the one they had. Second, the Khmer Rouge are vengeful; they just could not take the defeat they suffered at the hands of the Vietnamese, something they regard as an unacceptable affront which must be avenged. To the Khmer Rouge there can be no mercy. If you did not understand that, you would understand nothing at all.

Answering a question about the goal of the Khmer Rouge, the prince said: I would like to emphasize that Pol Pot wants to return to power. He knows very well that he cannot get that through elections. Besides such leaders as Khieu Samphan, Pol Pot is represented by other radicals, such as Mr. and Mrs. Ieng Sary, Mr. Nuon Chea, and Ta Mok. Therefore, Pol Pot has to sabotage the peace plan. Foreign delegates asked me why the Khmer Rouge had agreed to sign the peace agreement. I said Hitler, too, signed the Munich peace treaty. Hitler duped both Britain and France. The Khmer Rouge signed the agreement in Paris, just as Hitler did in Munich. Hitler used to say that treaties were made to be broken.

What does Pol Pot see now? He sees the weakness of UNTAC. Some people, especially the Americans, said to me that the Khmer Rouge did not know that the world was condemning them. But the Khmer Rouge know too well. For a long time, the world has been condemning the Khmer Rouge, but during the Pol Pot regime who came out to our rescue? Without Vietnam, all of us would have perished, me included.

On a question concerning UNTAC's weakness, the prince said: The Khmer Rouge understand that the gentlemen in the UNTAC forces are very polite. If there is a clash somewhere, UNTAC will never intervene. On the contrary, it is certain that the UNTAC forces will pull out. The Cambodian people believe that there are enough UNTAC forces to attack the Khmer Rouge. What did we see? When the Khmer Rouge took one step forward, UNTAC would take one backward. When Mr. Akashi visited Pailin, the Khmer Rouge only had to put up a simple bamboo barrier to force UNTAC to retreat. Mr. Akashi has spent most of his time negotiating with the Khmer Rouge, a faction that should have already been isolated.

The Khmer people asked me which country wields influence on the Khmer Rouge. I told them that only the Kingdom of Thailand and no one else. But Thailand only has any say with them because the Khmer Rouge can do their business, especially concerning timber export and gem mines, only thanks to Thailand,. If Thailand forced any proposal on the Khmer Rouge, the latter might accept it, although this acceptance could be only tactical; it would not mean that the Khmer Rouge were to change their attitude.

There is the attempt to cast suspicion on Vietnam, in which His Excellency Son Sann and some other friends have most regrettably taken part. Some Cambodians even criticized me for siding with Mr. Akashi's conclusion that UNTAC did not find any proof of the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge propaganda is like adding fuel to the flame. However, we just cannot carry on the massacre in the style of Mr. Lon Nol's regime or under the Pol Pot regime.

On the question of how to deal with the Khmer Rouge, the prince said: First, we must isolate the Khmer Rouge. Let us not negotiate with them. It would be useless if we had to continue the negotiations until the 21st century. We propose that the Khmer Rouge temporarily stay in the zone under their control and refrain from expanding this zone. We will implment the peace plan only in the zones not belonging to the Khmer Rouge. If the second phase were to fail, it would not be our fault; it would be because of the Khmer Rouge faction. We earnestly demand that the Khmer Rouge refrain from hindering our advance in other zones and our process of rebuilding the livelihood for our Cambodian people.

Paper Lauds Completion of Assembly Session

BK1208130392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Aug 92

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Everyone Strives To Implement With Good Results All the Resolutions of the First National Assembly's 23rd Session"]

[Text] The 23d Plenary Session of the First National Assembly, opened on 6 August, was successfully concluded with brilliant results on the morning of 11 August 1992.

At this session, the entire assembly strived to make all-out efforts and achieved a great deal encompassing every sector of our current social and national life. A number of necessary measures were also taken for the immediate and long-term future. The assembly not only assessed the results achieved in the first half of the year but also discussed strong and weak points in the implementation of

tasks. The meeting proposed ideas and new initiatives to the Council of Ministers in leading and administering the state, economy, and society.

Our assembly agreed in their observation that at a time when the country and nation are in a new and historic phase of the implementation of the Paris agreement, ensuring stability in people's lives, as well as security and order in the entire society and nation, is the most important issue and is the heaviest burden at a time when the national economy is still facing problems with the Khmer Rouge side and its supporters trying to alter the agreement. The Assembly highly appreciated the vigorous efforts of our State of Cambodia's Government to solve economic and financial problems to respond to the all-around national tasks which increase daily.

Along with this, the assembly called on the government to be careful about negative factors that are appearing in some places on a number of issues which result from various causes such as technical, administrative, control, and followup procedures, lack of legal framework, and spirit of responsibility of each mechanism, and so on.

To widen the leadership competence of the government in all sectors, the 23d Session of the First National Assembly also adopted nine laws aimed at serving the genuine interest of our people and heightening the state's responsibility in strengthening the administrative and its overall leadership competence to further affirm the legitimacy, truth, and justice in our society and nation.

Apart from the above major issues, our Assembly also examined and debated the implementation of the second phase of the Paris peace agreement and noted that the obstacles hindering the second phase of the peace agreement are deliberately created by some parties that usually use violence and brutality to win military supremacy aimed at achieving adventurous, greedy, and boundless ambitions politically without any consideration whatsoever for the Cambodian people's supreme interest.

As a representative of the Cambodian people, our assembly, through this 23d session, appealed to intransigent parties that still try to alter or destroy the agreement to return to the correct path and implement all the clauses of the agreement to end the blood-letting war which has dragged on for over two decades and to lead our motherland to the destination of peace and national reconciliation, social progress, and bar the genocidal regime.

The entire assembly expressed great happiness over the constant efforts of the international community, his excellency [H.E.] the UN secretary general, H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general, UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia], the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the cochairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia, and countries inside and outside the region for their active contributions. This has enabled the peace process to continue moving forward.

Our assembly also expressed most profound gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, and father of national reconciliation, for his physical and intellectual efforts to unite the nation and bring peace and security to the motherland and our people.

The brilliant result of the 23d plenary session of the First National Assembly is new impetus for all of us to brave the new phase at the turning point of our motherland. In the cause of peace and national reconciliation, our State of Cambodia's Government will do all it can to implement the Paris peace agreement. We will continue to overcome and solve the country's and nation's economic and financial problems with a responsible spirit and continue to cooperate with UNTAC to ensure security, order, and the secure daily life of our people.

Thus it is necessary that all sectors and levels and all citizens continue to exercise patience, stand shoulder to shoulder, and unite in their views and activities to bolster and actively support our government's efforts to overcome all obstacles facing us in the implementation of the agreement and achieve the real goal of peace.

For us, we should heighten vigilance against ill-intentioned rumors by cooperating with the government to thwart perpetrators of subversive economic activities, creators of social instability, robbers, thieves, and gamblers. Along with this, we should be more active in the rainy season production and in carrying out all kinds of tasks to improve our daily life and provide products to supply society and the nation, and contribute to rebuilding our beloved motherland.

Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Parliamentarian

BK1208124492 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 12—Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, received Monday a visiting Japanese delegation led by Goto Masanori, member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Hor Namhong, who is also member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), spoke of the close cooperation between legislative bodies and governments of the two countries and [words indistinct] contribution to the peace process in Cambodia.

He said: "Japanese people, [words indistinct] government and parliament not only hosted and contributed [words indistinct] to the successes of two international conferences on Cambodia held in Tokyo but also committed financial contribution to Cambodia's restoration and reconstruction.

With regard to the Paris peace agreement, the foreign minister [words indistinct] Cambodia has strictly implement the peace accords so as to bring a lasting peace to the people.

"We should not [words indistinct] and do not have to do whatever contrary to the peace agreement", Hor Namhong said, adding "instead, we have to [words indistinct] fully comply with the peace agreements signed in Paris".

He said: "Khmer Rouge have been violating the peace agreement [words indistinct] comply with phase two of the cease-fire and such attitude will only prolong the sufferings of innocent people."

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Do Muoi, Delegation

BK1208130092 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] At 1015 on 12 August, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received in Vientiane Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and a high-level party and state delegation of the SRV which is currently on a visit to Laos. Accompanying Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan in receiving the state guest on this occasion were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR.

On this occasion, Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan welcomed the visit to Laos of Comrade Do Muoi and his delegation. He said this visit once again reflects the new development of the relations of great friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties and two governments as well as between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam. Comrade Do Muoi also expressed thanks to the party, government, and fraternal people of Laos for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation on this occasion.

Talks Held

BK1208142592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] A high-level party and state delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and president of the LPDR, and a high-level party and state delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, held an official meeting and talks in Vientiane at 1030 on 12 August.

Attending the meeting and talks on the Lao side were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Khamphoui Keoboualapha, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Comrade Somsavat Lengsavat, member of the party Central Committee and minister attached to the Presidential Office; Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister attached to the Council of Ministers and head of Office of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the party Central Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]; Comrade Lieutenant General Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Committee of party Central Committee, and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Khamsai Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance; and Comrade Khamphet Phengmeuang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the SRV.

Attending on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Nguyen Quyet, vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Cooperation Committee; Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Lieutenant General Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the CPV Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Comrade Phan Hien, head of office of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Ha Nghiep, assistant to the general secretary; Comrade Nguyen Van Son, vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Tran Khai, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Cooperation Committee; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos.

In the official meeting and talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of close fraternity, the high-level delegations of the two sides informed each other of the situation regarding the party and state of their respective countries since the official visit to the SRV by the high-level party and state delegation of the LPDR in early October 1991. The two delegations also exchanged views on the implementation of various agreements signed in the past between leaders of the two countries. They discussed appropriate and effective means to improve, promote, and expand to another higher step the friendship relations, special solidarity, and all-around bilateral cooperation. The high-level delegations of the two countries also exchanged views on regional and international issues of common interest.

Kaysone Phomvihan Hosts Banquet

BK1308002592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Text] Yesterday evening at the hall of the National Assembly in Vientiane capital, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, who arrived

in Vientiane capital with a high-level SRV party-state delegation yesterday morning to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of Kaysone Phomvihan.

Attending the banquet were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and foreign affairs minister; Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Political Bureua member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureua member of the LPRP Central Committee, secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, and lord major of Vientiane capital; members of the LPRP Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the National Assembly; and several high-ranking military, police, and civilian officers.

At the glorious reception, Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a speech welcoming Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, for leading the high-level SRV party-state delegation on an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

Delivers Address

BK1308054392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered at 12 August in Vientiane at a banquet in honor of Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and high-level SRV party-state delegation—recorded]

[Text] Today, the party, government, and multiethnic people of Laos are extremely happy to have the great honor to welcome the high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the SRV Government led by respected and beloved Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who is a close and intimate friend of the Lao people. We regard the visit to the LPDR by the comrade general secretary this time as an event of special significance. This is because in addition to reemphasizing the long-standing profound fraternal and comradely friendship and special solidarity between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, this visit also constitutes an important step in the strengthening of the relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries with a new quality in conformity with the aspirations of our two countries and peoples. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends: As your close and intimate comrades who have shared weal and woe together for several decades in our revolutionary struggles, we, the Lao people, have closely kept ourselves abreast of all steps of advancement taken by Vietnam. The Lao party, government, and people are very proud to see that the resolutions adopted at the Seventh CPV congress have been effectively applied for the benefit of Vietnam which has not only existed with security but has also made several steps of firm advancement.

The CPV, which was founded and nurtured by the great President Ho Chi Minh, has also carried out restructuring in a drastic and thorough fashion. The party consistently holds aloft its role as the leader in carrying out the comprehensive restructuring, thus contributing to gradually solving socioeconomic difficulties in Vietnam thanks to the implementation of the restructuring policy and the new economic structure and economic management mechanisms as well as the broadening of cooperation with foreign countries. The said achievement has been attained thanks to the strengthening of the tradition of profound patriotism and the endurance and perseverance of the entire Vietnamese party, army, and people in carrying out the tasks of national defense and national construction [words indistinct] of the cause and leadership of the Vietnamese party and state. We highly assess and hail the said important achievement. We believe that under the leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people will continue to firmly march forward along the path they have chosen and will certainly attain their goal. [Applause]

On this important occasion, once again, on behalf of the Lao party, government, and multiethnic people, I would like to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people for consistently giving invaluable and great support and assistance to our revolutionary cause. [Applause]

Under this intimate atmosphere, I invite all comrades to toast, together with me, to the success attained by the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying out the cause of restructuring and to the great friendship, special solidarity and the lasting comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. [Applause]

Do Muoi Addresses Banquet

BK1308082192 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Report on speech by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, delivered at 12 August Vientiane banquet hosted by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic]

[Text] Beloved comrades and friends, we are extremely happy to have the opportunity to once again visit fraternal Laos to meet you—our intimate friends for several decades—who shared weal and woe and stood shoulder to shoulder with us in struggling for independence and freedom for our respective countries and in striving to build a new life for our peoples.

Since the first minute we arrived at Wattai airport, we have been accorded a meticulous welcome filled with a spirit of fraternity by Kaysone Phomvihan and the party and state leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

[LPDR] as well as by the fraternal multiethnic Lao people. At this grand and honorable reception, we are extremely exuberant with the fine words uttered by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan about our Vietnamese party, state, and people. From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to express our sincere thanks for your lofty spirit. We would like to convey the wholehearted salutations and acclamation and profound friendship from the Vietnamese party, state, and people to all comrade party and state leaders of the LPDR and, through you, to all multiethnic Lao people.

Comrades and friends, in paying the friendship visit to Laos this time, we would like to share our joy and pride with the entire Lao party, army, and people for your great achievements attained in carrying out the restructuring in all fields in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. These achievements of the Lao people are the fruits of the correct and creative cause of restructuring pursued by the LPRP and the determination of the entire multiethnic Lao people who have steadfastly united around the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in striving to build Laos into a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic, and prosperous country. The Vietnamese people wish the fraternal multiethnic Lao people great victories in carrying out the tasks of national construction and national defense, making the Land of the Million Elephants ever more prosperous and contributing to the cause of peace and progress in this region and all over the world.

Comrades and friends, in the present, under the beacon of the Seventh CPV Congress, our entire party, army, and people are striving to overcome numerous difficulties and trials in continuing the restructuring and fulfilling the goal of bringing wealth to the people and strength to the country along the socialist path chosen by the late President Ho Chi Minh and our people. We are glad to inform you that we have attained satisfactory successes in maintaining and safeguarding political stability. Our economy has made not only a recovery but also steps for further development, thereby opening a bright future for our country. Our international relations have also been broadened to create favorable conditions for us in building and defending the country. All these initial important achievements show that the cause of restructuring initiated and applied by our party is correct. Our entire party, army, and people are resolutely determined to adhere to this path.

Comrades and friends, the relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos have existed since ancient times. These relations are of an honest, pure, and rare nature. Our two countries are sharing the same Troung Chinh mountain range and the same Mekong river. Our peoples also shared the same fate in the past. That is, our countries were invaded and occupied by foreign countries. We fought together to liberate our countries and to defend the independence and freedom of our respective countries. In the cause of building a new life in each country, our two peoples always share a single grain of rice and weal and woe and stand ready to help each other. The history of our two countries shows that we have lived in harmony and unity for centuries. We have relied on each other in carrying out the struggles and national construction, thus forging our relations into a special bond to become our common priceless heritage and a decisive factor for winning the victories for the revolutions in each country. These ties have now been transformed into a law in the form of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation whose 15th signing anniversary was just recently marked. This treaty has become a firm foundation for continual consolidation and development of comprehensive relations between our two countries. Our party and people are determined to safeguard the Vietnamese-Lao relations as if they were the apple of our eyes and to give this excellent heritage to our younger generations to safeguard forever.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere and profound gratitude toward the Lao party, state, and multiethnic people for giving great support and invaluable assistance to our Vietnamese people in carrying out the tasks of defending, building, and developing our country.

At the end of his speech, Do Muoi invited all distinguished guests attending the banquet to toast the multiethnic Lao people, wishing them new, greater achievements in carrying out the restructuring and implementing the resolution adopted at the Fifth LPRP Congress. He also wished that the relations of friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos last forever and that Kaysone Phomvihan and other party and state leaders of the LPDR have good health.

Philippines

Defense Minister, Armed Forces Chief on Amnesty

Top Military, Communist Rebels Excluded

HK1308050192 Quezon City MALAYA in English 13 Aug 92 pp 1, 6

[By Noel Bartolome and Minnie Cadelina]

[Text] Two men who should be the main targets of the government's reconciliation efforts, renegade Lt. Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and communist party chief Benito Tiamzon, are excluded under the guidelines issued for presidential clemency. Honasan and Tiamzon will continue to be fugitives unless they surrender or the National Unification Commission gives the "all-clear" sign.

Under guidelines approved the other day by President Ramos, only detained rebel soliders and communist guerillas charged with crimes against national security and violations of the Articles of War can apply for either bail or pardon. Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said rebel leaders who are still at large, like Honasan and Tiamzon, will have to wait until the unification commission, tasked to draft the general amnesty program and hold peace talks with various rebel groups, submits its proposal to the President.

The President gave the commission until the end of September to submit its amnesty plan.

But Honasan and Tiamzon can be covered by the guidelines if they surrender and agree to place themselves under the jurisdiction of military or civilian courts, the defense chief said.

De Villa said at least 138 rebel soldiers and some ten suspected communists are covered by the newly-approved guidelines allowing detainees to file for bail. Rebels who have been convicted and are serving sentences can ask for executive clemency. He said detained communist leaders Satur Ocampo and Romulo Kintanar are eligible under the guidelines and can petition the courts for bail.

Sen. Rodolfo Biazon (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], a former armed forces chief, said the latest government move should shore up its "confidence-building measures."

But he said the government must not impose conditions on those who plan to apply for amnesty. "There is an inherent condition by practice on the need for the recipient of the amnesty to swear allegiance to the Republic and willingness to defend the Constitution. We do not insist on these conditions now (because) we may fail even before we begin the peace process," he said.

Sen. Raul Roco (LDP) reminded the government that it should address the causes of rebellion. "We may be able to forget and forgive these rebels but new rebels will come up. Amnesty cannot be a complete program unless social reforms and changes are really brought about," Roco said.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon ordered regional and provincial prosecutors to meet local officials and representatives of the Defense Department and discuss the creation of local panels that would receive bail or pardon applications.

Drilon said the local boards will include representatives of human rights groups.

The local boards will review cases of persons charged with violating the anti-subversion law, the Articles of War, rebellion, sedition, inciting to sedition or rebellion, and insurrection.

He also said the boards will evaluate cases of persons convicted of these offenses and are now serving prison terms.

Also yesterday, South Capcom [Capital Regional Command] chief Gerardo Flores ordered police to beef up security for several firms and rich families in Muntinglupa following reports that communist rebels intend to collect "revolutionary taxes" from them.

Flores said the move, seen by authorities as the rebels' way of rejecting the amnesty offer, is "premature."

Abadia Says Not Against Release

HK1308061092 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 13 Aug 92

[By Claude Vitug]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff, said he is not against the government's plan to release currently detained high ranking rightist and leftist rebel officials. According to Abadia, it is up to President Fidel V. Ramos to decide on the issue.

A committee led by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon is presently conducting studies on the possibility of releasing high ranking rebel officers and officials like Satur Ocampo, Romeo Kintanar, and others leaders.

[Begin Abadia recording in English] It's up to the president, really, the commander-in-chief, if he decides to release them. [end recording]

In relation to the list the AFP has recommended to President Ramos for release, Abadia said Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and even the president might also add some more names in case they see other rebel leaders worthwhile granting amnesty.

Abadia said the defense secretary has the right to submit his own recommendations aside from the one already submitted by the AFP chief. He further said the AFP has submitted 30 names of rebel soldiers to Ramos, with ranks ranging from sergeant up to colonel.

First Beneficiary of Amnesty Released on Bail

HK1308061292 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Aug 92 pp 1, 12

[By E. T. Suarez]

[Text] The first beneficiary of President Ramos' amnesty program was ordered released yesterday by a Quezon City regional trial court (RTC) judge on bail of P140,000 [Philippine pesos] based on the guidelines for the granting of bail to those charged with crimes against public order.

In a two-page order, Judge Bernardo P. Abesamis of RTC Branch 35 ordered the release of Ricardo Basilio Reyes, a prisoner in Fort Bonifacio, Makati, said to be a member of the executive committee and political bureau (Politburo) of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Reyes was charged with illegal possession of firearm and ammunition in furtherance of or incidental to or in connection with the crime of rebellion, a non-bailable offense if the evidence of guilt is strong.

He was also charged with violation of Republic Act 7166 in relation to Resolution No. 2323 of the Commission on Elections (Comelec), prohibiting the carrying of firearms outside of residence or place of business. The bail bond was fixed at P6,000.

He filed a petition for his release on bail through Jose Manuel I. Diokno of the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), citing Section 3, Article III of the Constitution. It states that all persons, except those charged with capital offenses, shall be bailable, except when the evidence of guilt is strong.

"Even assuming arguendo that the prosecution has made a prima facie case for simple illegal possession of firearm, he

is still entitled to bail because the prosecution has not proven the qualifying aspect of the crime charged, i.e. illegal possession in furtherance of rebellion," the petition said.

It said the right to bail shall not be impaired even when the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended.

Upon receipt of the petition, Judge Abesamis, president of the Philippine Judges' Association (PJA), asked the QC [Quezon City] prosecutor for comment.

Assistant City Prosecutor Rosendo I. Gabriel Jr said that in observance of the guidelines for the grant of bail to those accused with crimes against public order recently released by President Ramos, he is not objecting to the petition for bail field by the accused.

The judge cited the allegations in the petition and the reconciliation and amnesty program of President ramos in granting bail to the accused.

Judges from various parts of the country said similar petitions for bail will also be acted upon promptly in line with the guidelines for the granting of bail for those charged with crimes against public order.

"Every petition for bail will be decided on the merit and will be acted upon only after all aspects of the case have been scrutinized as provided for in the Constutiton," said Judge Maximiano C. Asuncion, public relations officer of the PJA.

Similar views were aired by Judges Lucas P. Bersamin, Wilfredo Reyes, Johnson L. Balutay, Danilo Pine, Cesar Peralejo, Felix de Guzman, Tirso Velasco, J Percival M. Lopez, and Jose C. de Guzman, PJA director for QC-Caloocan-Malabon-Naotas-Valenzuela and former QC executive judge.

The guidelines for the granting of bail to the rebels were jointly recommended to the President by Justice Secretary Franklin M. Drilon, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and Interior and Local Government Secretary Rafael Alunan III.

They cover the grant of bail, release, or pardon to persons detained or convicted of crimes against national security and public order, and violation of the Articles of War.

The President said rebels, who were charged, detained, or convicted for such crimes and offenses committed on or before July 27, 1992 may apply for bail, release, or pardon under the guidelines.

Thailand

Pro-Democracy Groups Oppose Popular Assembly

BK1308024392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] Two pro-democracy groups active during the May demonstrations came out in opposition to calls from a group of academics for His Majesty the King to postpone promulgation of a constitutional amendment draft.

The pro-democracy groups also opposed the academics' proposal to appoint a "Mirror Assembly" to complement the work of Parliament.

The Campaign for Popular Democracy [CPD] said in a statement released yesterday it was concerned the assembly may undermine the country's democratic process.

The CPD said the petition presented to His Majesty seeking a delay in royal approval for the constitutional amendment calling for the country's prime minister to be an elected representative was unnecessary.

The Anan Panyarachun administration will remain lawful even if it is transformed into a caretaker government.

The request for the postponement of the draft will only benefit ill-intentioned people who seek outside interference in the country's democratic development. The country's democratic progress has been hampered and trampled on by various groups of people who assume power through immoral means, the statement said.

These people never give political parties and politicians a chance to develop, causing some of them to turn to those with power in order to survive.

This was the reason the CPD campaigned for a clause in the Constitution requiring that the prime minister be an elected representative—a call which went unheeded and led to the violence in May.

The request for the delay in royal approval for the constitutional draft therefore ran counter to the desire of those who joined the fight for democracy in May.

The CPD also said it disagreed with the call from academics for a royally appointed National Assembly as this body may turn into a parallel Parliament and cause people to believe Parliament is not a trustworthy institution.

The Confederation for Democracy [CFD] announced yesterday it disagreed with the petition because it would disturb the King unnecessarily and would draw the monarchy into politics.

The call for the delay in the promulgation of the constitutional amendment which seeks to give the country an elected prime minister and the formation of the National Assembly, at a time when the country is leading up to a general election, will only cause confusion among the people and could affect the voter turnout.

Efforts to build political movements which are opposed to the desires of the people, particularly those who died during the May turmoil, is a most shameful act, the CFD said.

Democrat Party leader Chuan Likphai also came out against calls for the King to postpone promulgation of the constitutional amendment requiring an elected prime minister.

He said the monarchy should not be dragged into politics by setting up the assembly because it would cause problems if it proved only partially effective.

He said those who proposed the idea were good people who were afraid for the country's future, but there was no legal structure to establish the assembly.

Mr Chuan agreed the proposal to delay the constitutional amendment was unnecessary as Prime Minister Anan had already suggested this option to His Majesty.

The Democrat then turned his attention to comments by Seritham Party leader Athit Urairat that the pro-democracy parties should not back their leaders for prime minister.

He said all parties had the right to do this.

Phalang Tham Party election director Udomsin Srisangnam has also reportedly written to Mr Chuan asking his party's members to keep their campaigns clean and fair, but Mr Chuan said he had not yet received the letter.

He said he was confident the Democrats would win more than one seat in Bangkok on September 13, and denied that his party must compete fiercely with Phalang Tham in the capital.

There are four or five parties contesting Bangkok, he said, adding it would be wrong to underestimate the influence of Prachakon Thai.

Editorial Opposes Appointment Plan

BK1208141992 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Aug 92 p 8

[Editorial: "Do Not Take a Short Cut"]

[Text] The individuals who have submitted a petition to His Majesty the King for the establishment of a national assembly have good intentions for the development of the democratic system of administration. They want their organization to be active in encouraging the people to contribute to political development and providing a forum for the people to raise their problems and conflicts with the state. More importantly, the national assembly is intended to gather people's opinions concerning social, political, and economic problems for the parliament. However, this body will have no power over the parliament.

As far as their objectives are concerned, the said group of individuals can form their assembly right away. Several other similar groups have already been formed, for example, the Confederation for Democracy—the organization active during the May incident that garnered the support of hundreds of thousands of people. In fact, the right and freedom to establish any group of people sharing similar opinions with constructive objectives are guaranteed by law as long as they do not do anything against the law.

However, the petition sent to His Majesty the King for the royal appointment of a national assembly similar to that formed in 1973 is unrealistic because the situation in 1973 was different from the situation in 1992. In 1973, the country had no constitution but now it has a constitution. The royal approval for the said national council will turn this organization into an extra-constitutional body. Apparently, the council is intended to supervise the country's legislative branch and function beyond the reach of the constitution.

As mentioned above, if the assembly is aimed at only providing recommendations and suggestions to the legislative institution without any intention to legally force the latter to follow its advice, then the said group of individuals can go ahead and establish their national assembly. It will be similar to existing organizations like the Confederation for Democracy. To seek royal approval is tantamount to seeking political privileges so that the assembly can place itself above the other political groups. It is as if the assembly is trying to take a short cut to attain an advanced position without any effort.

However, should the assembly want to play such a political role it must prove that it really stands to serve the interests of the country and people and fights for social, economic, and political improvement. Of course, it will take some time before such a body can gain popular support. But if it wants to take a short cut to the summit, it should propose a constitutional amendment so as to have its status recognized by the constitution.

Need for Special Assembly Examined

BK1308014392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Aug 92 p 4

[Editorial: "'Mirror Assembly' Need Not Involve His Majesty"]

[Text] It is hardly surprising that the proposal this week to set up a special National Assembly to serve as a forum where the people's wishes and aspirations can be reflected on the elected legislature has drawn fire from politicians. Notwithstanding questionable tactics and practices that are employed to get themselves elected to the House of Representatives, politicians of all hues often claim that they are the representatives of the people and therefore best understand the people's problems. So it follows that their resentment at efforts to set up a parallel assembly that will in effect trespass on what is regarded as their own traditional domain is only to be expected.

But the petition to His Majesty the King for the establishment of the so-called "mirror assembly" should not be taken lightly for the simple reason that it could serve as a useful counter-balance to a parliamentary system that remains fraught with so many problems. But the proposed assembly is not an end solution in itself; at best it will serve to strengthen the plethora of pluralistic forces in Thai society that collectively constitute an effective check-and-balance mechanism against any wrongdoing in Parliament and Government.

The need to strengthen this social pluralism is made all the more pronounced in the aftermath of the May crisis, which in itself underscores the failure of the country's parliamentary system. The root causes behind this failure are not difficult to understand. Pro-military parties that banded together and managed to gain a slight majority in the

House defied the democratic aspirations of the urban-based middle class by backing the vestiges of dictatorial powers in the person of former military chief Suchinda Khraprayun. These parties had claimed the constitutional legitimacy of doing so but chose to ignore the heightened public opposition against Gen Suchinda. In the eyes of democratic aspirants, these parties simply had no moral justification to rule.

Early indications from the current campaigning show that the political situation after the September 13 election may not be significantly better. While the bloodshed in May has reportedly heightened political awareness in Bangkok and provincial urban areas—which is to the advantage of pro-democracy parties—the voting patterns in outlying areas in the provinces are likely to remain dictated by undesirable influences and local-level patronage. There are also ample indications to confirm the common concern that vote buying and money dumping will continue to be rife this time. Even members of the pro-democracy alliance, specifically the Democrat and Phalang Tham parties, are reported to have started mudslinging matches.

It thus appears that the forthcoming election will yet again turn into another hectic scramble by the electoral contestants for parliamentary seats and, subsequently, political power. Even among the longer-established parties, there has little or no effort at all to build up long-term party bases and grassroots support. [sentence as published] All these parties seem to care about most is to muster the maximum votes during election time. Such practices hardly constitute a healthy trend in the development of democracy.

The need to strengthen extraparliamentary forces—be they non-governmental organisations, students and academics, or other professional groups—will remain crucial so long as the politicians and the political-party system as a whole cannot get its act together. Indeed it is the right and duty of all concerned citizens of this country—both individually and collectively—to help ensure that negative elements are weeded out from Parliament so that our parliamentary system can progress to become genuinely responsive to the people's needs.

As such, any evolution of new extra-parliamentary groupings such as the proposed "mirror assembly" is a welcome move. But the principle of such evolution must be made absolutely clear: it is neither necessary nor desirable to involve His Majesty the King in the appointment of such an assembly. Much of the faults in the parliamentary system are of our own making—hence it should be the collective task of our-society to correct these wrongs. The question of appropriateness aside, it would be tantamount to irresponsibility and sheer self-interest if we have to constantly turn to our most revered institution for help.

Air Force Chief Denies Purge of Top Officers

BK1308011992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Aug 92 p A1

[Text] The commander of the Don Muang Air Force headquarters, who led the force which commandeered premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's plane in the Feb 23 coup, has been transferred to a non-combatant post "to serve" his former boss ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin, new air force chief ACM Kan Phimanthip said yesterday.

ACM Kan confirmed a report that AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Amarit Charaphan, dubbed "Commander Stone", had been removed on his orders but denied it was part of a purge of officers loyal to ACM Kaset, who was recently transferred from the top posts in the Air Force and the Supreme Command to low-profile duties as inspector general of the Defence Ministry.

AVM Ammarit was named officer attached to the Office of the Air Force Advisers as part of a special appointment which also affected two other officers loyal to ACM Kaset.

"I ordered his transfer so he could take care of and assist ACM Kaset in undertaking his new duties," ACM Kan said.

The other two officers are Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Kamon Nongnuch, who was deprived of his command of the Air Force Police Battalion to become chief intelligence officer of Air Wing 4, and Group Capt Surasak Moopayak, who was transferred from the post of chief intelligence officer of Air Wing 2 to an inactive post attached to the Air Force Armaments Department.

Kan told reporters he would find a suitable replacement for Amarit.

He said he was considering a proposal that key combat force commanders should be rotated to other posts in the upcoming annual military reshuffle, details of which would be finalized and sent to Supreme Commander ACM Woranat Aphichari by Aug 20. The list will be delivered to Defence Minister Gen Banchop Bunnak by Aug 30, he added.

But he said changes would be minimal.

"I can guarantee that the transfers will not be as massive as has been speculated. We here at the Air Force have unity even now," he said.

Meanwhile, newly-appointed Army Commander in Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit was non-committal when asked whether key combatant army officers involved in the May bloody crackdown would be moved to less important posts in the annual reshuffle.

"We will stick to the principle of putting the right men in the right jobs and take into consideration recommendations by commanding officers at the lower levels," he said.

He said the army would afford justice to all officers, including those accused of playing a role in the May massacre.

The army would go through a committee in working out the list. "This will be the system whereby we will work it out. We won't do anything which would affect the system we have established," he said.

Vietnam

UNTAC Chief Interviewed on Cooperation, People

BK1208145992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Report on interview with Yasushi Akashi, head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC, by unidentified station correspondent during Akashi's 8-10 August visit to Vietnam—place not given; Akashi's remarks recorded in English fading to Vietnamese translation]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Could Your Excellency let us know about the implementation of the Paris accords by the four Cambodian parties?

[Akashi] On 23 October last year, all four Cambodian parties signed the accords on Cambodia and they all participated in the first session of the SNC [Supreme National Council of Cambodia] in Siem Reap. This was a good omen as they had to sit down together at the negotiting table.

"One faction, however, has refused to join the peace process—namely the process of disarming the military forces. I do hope that this faction will reconsider its stance and will cooperate with the other factions and UNTAC if we are to satisfactorily implement this peace process and hold a free and fair general election in Cambodia by the end of May next year in order to set up a new administration."

[Correspondent] Could Your Excellency speak of Vietnam's cooperation in implementing the Paris accords on Cambodia?

[Akashi] "I think that Vietnam is cooperating very well in the peace process as Vietnam is one of the signatories to the accords. In this visit to Vietnam, I am happy to confirm Vietnam's commitment to the implementation of the accords. We have set up our office in Hanoi and I hope that the implementation of the accords will be complete soon. Vietnam has provided us with information on its troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Therfore, I am very satisfied with Vietnam's cooperation with UNTAC."

[Correspondent] Is this your first visit to Vietnam? Do you have any impression of our country and people?

[Akashi] "Yes, this is my first visit to Vietnam. I think Vietnam is a country of very hard-working people. Hanoi is a lively city with many different beautiful traits. I respect the artistic skills of the Vietnamese people. And I think that Vietnam will soon become a prosperous country and an active member of ASEAN. I have long sought cooperation with Vietnam in the peace process in Cambodia. As Cambodia occupies an important position in Southeast Asia, the restoration of peace for that country will have a great impact on various countries in the region. Therefore, I hope that all countries in the region will serve as active members in their community. I think that the future of Vietnam, of the ASEAN countries, and also of Cambodia is very bright. I have been very happy and impressed with the Vietnamese people's efforts to improve their future."

[Correspondent] Thank you for having given beautiful remarks on our country.

'High-Level' Delegations Hold Talks in Vientiane

BK1208155792 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12—A visiting high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by party General Secretary Do Muoi held talks in Vientiane today with a Lao high-level party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Also present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Quyet, vice president of the State Council; Phan Van Khai, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the party Central Committee and foreign minister; Sen. Lt. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and chief-of-staff of the Vietnam People's Army and other senior officials.

Also on the Laos side were Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister; Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning, economy and finance; Lt. Gen. Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of national defence and others.

The two sides exchanged views on the strengthening, renewal and development of the special friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, and on international and regional issues of common concern.

The two sides satisfactorily noted that the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries have been constantly consolidated and developed. They reaffirmed the determination of the two parties, states and peoples to tirelessly work for the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries in the new stage of revolution.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the new development of the relations of each country with others in the region and in the world. They held that Vietnam's and Laos's participation late July in the Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation in Southeast Asia is the new step of development of the good neighbourliness between countries in the region, opening new prospects for their cooperation and development.

The two sides reaffirmed that they will fully respect the Paris agreement on Cambodia, and scrupulously implement their obligations as parties to the agreement. They held that any violation of the provisions of the agreement

will undermine the process of national reconciliation and concord in Cambodia, and threaten peace and stability in that country and in the region as a whole.

The two sides highly appreciated the important role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the far-reaching upheavals in the world at present, and affirmed that they will make active contributions to the common efforts of the movement, first of all to the success of the non-aligned summit in Jakarta, Indonesia, in early September.

Party Delegation Concludes Visit to Cuba

BK1208151192 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Hong Ha, secretary of the party of Central Committee, head of its External Relations Commission paid an official visit to Cuba from August 5-10.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee led by Carlos Aldana, Politburo member in charge of foreign affairs and ideology and head of its External Relations Commission. The two sides reaffirmed that the strengthening of solidarity and friendship between the two countries meets the interests and desire of the two peoples and positively contributes to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Hong Ha also had a talk with Jose R. Machado Ventura, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee in charge of personnel work of the committee.

Chairman Issues Directive on Education, Training

BK1208140992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Report on a "recent" directive of the chairman of the Council of Ministers dealing with "certain pressing issues in the task regarding education and training"]

[Text] After citing improvements made and difficulties encountered in the task regarding education and training over the years, the directive says:

Pending a new decision from the party and state on the educational and training policy; and in order to implement the policy of popularizing elementary education, gradually doing away with illiteracy, reducing the rate of school dropouts at the elementary and high school levels, maintaining the scope of activities of high schools and colleges, and tackling certain pressing issues in the task regarding education and training, the chairman of the Council of Ministers hereby directs various ministries, sectors, and localities to promptly undertake the following measures:

1. The Ministry of Education and Training should, together with relevant sectors, finalize within the third quarter of 1992 a plan to rearrange the network of universities and colleges within the country.

The ministry should issue legal documents concerning the expansion of the training capabilities of the college system. It should vigorously develop various forms of vocational training, establish standards for teachers and academic cadres, and apply a system that permits rational and highly effective use of the contingent of academic cadres at various universities and research institutes. At all academic levels, we should not raise the question of introducing an across-the-board reduction in force among teachers.

2. The building of a new high school system should be aimed at creating conditions for the younger generation to prepare for their careers so they can engage in various economic activities upon their graduation. The Ministry of Education and Training should cooperate with various sectors in drafting programs for the development of those vocational training establishments operated by the state, by economic organizations, by mass organizations, or by the private sector.

3. The Ministry of Education and Training, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Finance should cooperate in working out plans for building schools and academic institutions. As an immediate task, they should try by all means to increase the material bases for the elementary school system in various areas, particularly in the mountain region where schools are reported to be in serious rundown condition. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to exploit various sources of money, including foreign aid and loans.

4. Pending a state decision to improve the overall wage system, especially the wage system for teachers, in order to ease the difficulties now facing teachers of both sexes, the Ministry of Education and Training should join with the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance in urgently making studies and promptly working out a plan to be submitted to the Council of Ministers before the end of August 1992 to provide additional allowances to teachers at all academic levels, effective from the beginning of the 1992-93 academic year.

5. The Ministry of Education and Training and the People's Committees at all levels should ensure uniform implementation in the entire country of a policy to make elementary education free of charge. They should fix appropriate tuition fees for high school education in each region. Attention should be paid to granting tuition-fee exemption or reduction for students in the mountain region or in those rural areas now plagued with difficulties.

The Ministry of Education and Training should join with the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare in studying the establishment of a welfare fund for those school pupils and college students entitled to benefit policies and those belonging to low-income families.

6. Revise the scholarship system at the college level in order to encourage good scholastic performance of school students. It is necessary to encourage college students to major in those branches of learning and trades that we want to develop.

The Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Finance should study the establishment of a national scholarship fund, improve the use of scholarship funds in the direction of raising the value of each scholarship and reducing the number of scholarships. It is necessary to encourage business enterprises, mass organizations, and private individuals to grant scholarships to youths so they can further their college education at home and abroad.

7. Effective in 1993, the Ministry of Education and Training should be assigned with the tasks of managing the use of the money earmarked from the state budget for education and training and of directly administrating the money earmarked for various targeted programs within the entire educational sector. As for the money earmarked from the budget for local education and training, provincial and city people's committees concerned should allocate this money for management by relevant education services.

The Ministry of Education and Training and the government's organizational and personnel affairs organ should urgently provide guidance for the rearrangement and improvement of the managerial apparatus of the educational and training sector at the central level and in various localities.

Hanoi Municipal Party Committee Holds Conference

BK1308091192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 92

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference on 5-7 August to discuss and adopt a program of action to enhance the efficacy of leadership and militancy of grass-roots party organizations and of party members in the present situation.

The conference stressed that party organizations should not assign incompetent cadres to carry out party building tasks or new party members to carry out specialized work. Various echelons of party committees may appoint or elect directors, chairmen, or heads of agencies to the post of secretaries of grass-roots party organizations. The conference also discussed measures to provide appropriate allowances for party cadres who hold positions of high responsibility.

Top Leaders Greet Vo Chi Cong's Birthday

BK1308053592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 92

[Text] On the occasion of the 80th birthday anniversary of Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, a party delegation led by Comrade Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, called on the chairman to extend best wishes to him. The delegation is composed of many members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet and other leaders, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, also called on Chairman Vo Chi Cong on the same occasion.

Moreover, many delegations from ministries, branches, and sectors at the central level, the National Assembly, the Council of State, agencies, and localities also called on the Council of State chairman. Delegations of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Hanoi sent flower bouquets and cards wishing him happy birthday. A number of world leaders have sent messages expressing best wishes to the chairman.

In their messages, leaders of nations and Vietnamese party and state leaders highly admired Chairman Vo Chi Cong for his great contributions to the glorious revolution of the Vietnamese nation. They hailed the chairman's simple lifestyle, determination in work, and his steadfast spirit in the struggle for the fatherland which are the exemplary characteristics for all people.

Australia

Evans Views North American Free Trade Treaty

BK1308061092 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Mexico's President Carlos Salinas de Gortari said the successful negotiation of a free trade agreeement with the United States and Canada places his country alongside the most important economic region in the world.

Stuart Heather reports that the three countries have formed the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]—a trading zone with some 360 million consumers. [passage omitted]

Australia's foreign affairs and trade minister, Gareth Evans, has said Australia has to ensure the free trade rhetoric coming out of North America translated into reality. Sen. Evans was addressing Australian exporters and, as Tony Hastings reports, the foreign minister said Australian exporters had already been hurt by an earlier North American trade deal.

[Begin recording] [Hastings] Sen. Evans said the difficulty with NAFTA is whether in practise it will prove trade-creating, rather than trade-diverting. He said Australia had an unhappy experience with the earlier U.S.-Canada trade deal, which had led to Australian canned food exporters no longer having privileged access to those markets, and he said the NAFTA agreement raised concerns for particular Australian industries, including those exporting cars, car components, sugar, and financial services. But Sen. Evans also said he believed that senior American trade negotiators, such as Carla Hills, were committed internationalists who don't want to see the world break up into trading blocs. [end recording]

New Zealand

Minister Urges Return to ANZUS-Type Pact

BK1208085192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Wellington, Aug 12 (AFP)—New Zealand needs to re-establish a strong security relationship with the United States, Defence Minister Warren Cooper said Wednesday. New Zealand's interests "are best served by a working defence relationship with the pre-eminent global political and military power", he said.

New Zealand was a member of the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) pact until 1985 when the former Labour government banned nuclear armed and powered ships from visiting here. As a result Washington effectively excluded New Zealand from any defence relationship.

The current government, before being elected in 1990, said it would stay with the anti-nuclear laws, but after President George Bush announced the removal of nuclear weapons for the U.S. surface fleet, Prime Minister Jim Bolger and Foreign Minister Don McKinnon had been advocating renewed ties.

Cooper, in a speech to soldiers, said the ANZUS pact was formulated according to the security needs of the 1950s.

"We have now undergone extraordinary changes in global security and it is again time to think about our security needs for the next 10, 20 and 50 years," Cooper said. He said the days of the United States being the world policemen were over.

"However in conjunction with like-minded friends and allies, only the United States could provide the global leadership and military reach to safeguard international peace and security when it was threatened by naked aggression."

It was in New Zealand's interests, and consistent with its heritage, to play a role in collective security efforts.

"There would also be significant benefits in terms of access to technology, military intelligence flows, logistic support arrangments and training and exercise opportunities," Cooper said.

Vanuatu

Hungary Tour 'Quiet' To Avoid PRC Friction

BK1108091892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0813 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Port Vila, Aug 11 (AFP)—The government of the Pacific island state of Vanuatu is keeping quiet about the reasons for a visit to Hungary by Prime Minister Maxime Carlot so as not to offend China, officials said here Tuesday.

State-run Radio Vanuatu reported that Carlot left Thursday on a "private trip" to Hungary, and said he would return to Port Vila on August 15. Officials disclosed that the conservative premier would attend a meeting of the International Anti-Communist League in Budapest, but said the government was coy about announcing this because of the good relations Vanuatu enjoys with China.

China built the new parliament building which was opened here last year, and a delegation of 15 members of the Chinese parliament arrived here Friday on a three-day visit and were welcomed by acting Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Sethy Regenvanu.

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